The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7441. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OHIO POLITICS.

THE APPROACHING STATE ELECTION.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SPEECH AND ITS EFFECTS—THE STATE CANVASS OF 1873 AND 1875 COMPARED—MR. THURMAN'S EMBARRASSMENTS—THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMMES SADLY MUTILATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Sunday, July 18, 1875.

It is now something more than a week since Hon. W. D. Kelley delivered his extraordinary jumble of false premises, illogical conclusions, Communism and repudiation to the iron masters and workingmen of the Mahoning Valley. Any review of the present political situation in Ohio would naturally begin with an examination of the effect of that speech. I feel safe in saying that its effect has been very slight indeed. If any one looked forward to Judge Kelley's address for new reasons that would justify a vote next Fall for inflation, such a person has more than likely been disgusted and dismayed by the bold flap of the red flag with which the apostle of the 3.65 convertible bond closed his address. There was enough in that sharp dose of Communism to destroy any effect that Mr. Kelley's previous reasoning on the money question might have had with iron masters who had signed the call inviting him to address them. The conclusion is, therefore, that Mr. Kelley misunderstood his audience and overshot his mark. After a week of observation, including a very thorough examination of the county papers of both parties, I am inclined to think that the speech has done the Democracy more harm than good, and that what might have been a very adroit and insidious thrust at the Republican cause has been deprived of its venom by the awkwardness with which it was dealt. It is useless to deny that the knowledge that a leading Republican Congressman was coming to preach inflation and Communism to the coal miners and iron workmen created something like apprehension in Republican circles. It is easy to fight an open enemy, but a renegade, an insurgent in one's own camp, is a different matter. In view of all the damage that such a speech as that of Judge Kelley might have done, there is reason for congratulation that his ammunition was all expended in the first round, and that the recoil of his overloaded gun was more deadly than its fire.

THE WORKING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Aside from Mr. Kelley's speech the campaign has been, during the past fortnight, barren of important features. The Republicans have not begun in earnest yet, beyond the formation of Hayes Clubs in wards and townships, which are springing up all over the State, and laying a firm, strong basis for the more aggressive tactics that will come into play as soon as the Summer heats are over. There is a good deal to be inferred from the composition of the Hayes Clubs now organizing throughout this part of the State.

In a former letter I gave you some reasons for thinking that the German Liberals and many German Democrats would come back this Fall into the Republican camp. The two most prominent of these reasons were (1) the rag-money heresies of the Democracy and (2) the blindness of that party in bestowing all its local patronage upon the Irish and Catholics. Looking over the rosters of the Hayes Clubs in this city, I find the predictions of a month ago amply fulfilled. In one ward I count the names of four prominent German brewers and liquor-dealers who have cast no Republican vote since 1871. In 1872 they were Liberals; since then Democrats; now they are back in the party which promises a return to specie payments and defends the public schools against Rome. With all this in progress it is not strange that Republican confidence in a victory next October should be growing constantly stronger and more assured. The more one examines the relative conditions surrounding the present campaign and the one two years ago the more apparent does it become that the chances are overwhelmingly in favor of the Republicans.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF 1873 AND 1875.

Compare the Ohio battlefield of 1873 with that of 1875. There were in this State two years ago four parties, each with a State ticket, viz., the Republican, Democratic, Liberal, and Prohibition. This year the Liberals are out of the field as a party, and their strength has nearly all gone back to the Republicans. The Prohibitionists are working with but little courage this year, and though they will go through the form of nominating a State ticket, they will poll, I think, a smaller vote than two years ago, when their persistence in keeping in the field drew off enough Republican votes to elect Allen, and a Democratic majority in the Legislature, which has set back the cause of temperance reform ten years in this State. Added to the diversity of parties two years ago was the still more important fact that the Republican Party and Administration had just then touched bottom. The chill of Jay Cooke's failure had been felt in thousands of honest hearts and pockets, the panic had overspread the country, and even Republicans had become alarmed and disgusted with the course of public affairs. Gov. Noyes, the Republican candidate for Governor, was already sick of that office, and was in reality running for the United States Senate, a species of double dealing which cost him thousands of votes. Mr. Delano, at Washington, was the rival of Noyes for the Senate, and the bitter opponent of his re-election as Governor. Silently, but surely, Mr. Delano poisoned the breezes that blew from Washington toward Ohio.

This year none of these influences are against Republican success. The resentment against Jay Cooke and his Northern Pacific bubble has died out, the Administration has been strengthened and dignified by the admission of Mr. Bristow, Mr. Jewell, and Mr. Pierrepont to the Cabinet, and the wholesome atmosphere of reform that they exhale from Washington, in contrast to the sickening corruption and inefficiency of our Democratic Legislature last Winter, has turned back to Republicanism the hopes of those who, two years ago, were half inclined to hope for reform in a Democratic accession to power. Mr. Delano no longer exerts any appreciable influence in Ohio politics, and Gov. Hayes is not under suspicion of running for the United States Senate on a State ticket.

There is another point which must not be omitted in the present comparison. Two years ago the Democrats enjoyed quietly and without provoking any special resentment the solid support of the Catholic Church. This year it will retain that support, but at a serious cost. The warfare upon the schools, the bold, arrogant tone of the priesthood and their press, have aroused an indignant enthusiasm that will bring out thousands of anti-Catholic votes which no merely political issue could reach. Added to all this is the fact that two years ago the name of William Allen was a power in the State. He had come down from a former generation endowed, as was supposed, with the Roman virtues of a purer and better age. He was brought out of his quarter century of retirement as a relic of the days before men in public life had learned to lie and steal. So it was that as the old gray-haired man went over the State that had forgotten him, uttering oracular commonplaces in a voice that brought back echoes from the distant woods, he wore for the time something of the character of a hero. All that is gone now. The virtuous Spartan has degenerated into a very ordinary old egotist, and there is not an audience in Ohio which his querulous egotism does not bore and weary before the end of a five minutes' speech. The halo of chivalry is dissolved; there remains only "Pot-metal Bill Allen," renouncing in his old age the faith of a lifetime, and mounting an inflation platform under the delusion that it is a step toward the Presidency.

Finally, there was two years ago a fatal excess of confidence among Republicans which does not exist this year. Instead of the old-time feeling that the Republican ticket would win from force of habit, whether any one went to the polls and worked for it or not, there is now among Republicans a quiet confidence that if the full vote is brought out Hayes is certain of a handsome majority, and a determination that not a vote shall be lost through negligence. When we remember that with all the facts in his favor which prevailed two years ago, but do not exist now, Gov. Allen squeezed through in 1873 with a majority of less than a thousand votes, a following which, counting all the ballots cast for the Republican, Liberal, and Prohibition tickets, was really a minority of nearly eighteen thousand, it will be seen how strongly the probabilities point this year to a Republican victory.

THE DEMOCRATS EXPECTING DEFEAT.

The Democrats comprehend the situation, and its depressing influence is apparent in their management of the campaign. Gov. Allen and Senator Thurman were first announced to open the campaign at Gallipolis on the 21st of July. Then Mr. Thurman was withdrawn and Mr. Pendleton substituted, for the reason, as was reported, that the Senator refused to speak on the same stump with Allen, who had indorsed the inflation policy. Then Gov. Allen was withdrawn from the Gallipolis appointment, and it was officially announced that no engagements would be made for him at present. Now the programme is again changed, and Gov. Allen will appear at Gallipolis with Mr. Pendleton, while Senator Thurman will deliver his salutatory on the 31st, at Mansfield. Readers of THE TIMES have seen, from Mr. Thurman's Baltimore interview, the straits to which that disappointed statesman is reduced. He will assert that the financial question is merely a local and subordinate one, and that the safety of the Republic is the paramount issue. What the other leading hard-money Democrats of the State will do remains to be seen. Mr. Payne, of this city, will do as little as possible. His plans now are to take a long Summer rest at some wholesome retreat—probably California—and whatever stumping he does will be near the close of the campaign. Locally, the Democratic situation is particularly depressing. The attempt to organize a Central Democratic Club here one night last week was a melancholy farce. Of the fifty or sixty "leaders" present, not more than two or three could be brought to agree upon any one point, and the meeting was an affliction even to its participants. This in substance is the present aspect of the canvass. It is difficult to see any mistake likely to be made by the Republicans which can diminish their chances of victory, and equally difficult to divine any *coup* possible to the Democrats by which their prospects can be materially improved.

THE STATE TREASURY.

THE ACCOUNTS EXAMINED BY WILLIAM E. WARREN AND FOUND CORRECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, July 21.—Accountant Warren, of New-York, who has been examining the State Treasury at the request of Treasurer Raines, has just completed that work, and reports having found everything all right. The amount of money on hand and on deposit in about 100 different banks on the 30th June last, was $7,521,108 03. The books of the Treasury at the same date call for an aggregate balance of $7,521 107 99, showing an apparent surplus of four cents, consisting of an old unexplored difference in the account of the Canal Fund. Mr. Warren, in his report to Treasurer Raines, expresses regret to find that certain objectionable practices, as he terms them, which were pointed out and commented upon in his report to Gov. Dix, two years ago, on the Phelps defalcation, are still continued, the more important of which are the payment of claims without the warrant of the Controller as required by law, and the mingling of moneys belonging to the sinking and trust funds of the State with those of the general fund. He recommends that in future all warrants on the Treasurer on account of those funds shall be signed by the Governor as well as the Controller. The proposed reforms in the method of keeping accounts and conducting public business in the Treasurer's office, according to a plan prepared by Mr. Warren last Winter, by request of Mr. Raines, having been approved by that official, are to be introduced into practice at the commencement of the next fiscal year—the 1st of October.

A DESPERATE FAMILY FIGHT.

FIVE MEN KILLED AND A SIXTH FILLED WITH BUCKSHOT.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21.—It is reported that a terrible fight occurred in Perdado, Escambia County, between two families, Hatlett and Byers, in which six men, consisting of father and two sons on each side, were engaged. Five of the party were killed outright, while the sixth and last has a load of buckshot in his side, which must cause death. Both families are said to be of Indian descent.

A FATAL RUNAWAY.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 21.—A horse attached to an open wagon, containing three German women, was frightened by a locomotive this morning, and ran away. The wagon was overturned, and Mrs. Schreiner, one of the occupants, had her skull crushed on the curb of the sidewalk, and died instantly. Mrs. Schreiner's mother, aged sixty-five years, was injured severely internally. Mrs. Neeser had her collar-bone broken, and was bruised so badly that she could not move without assistance. Mrs. Schreiner, who is from New-Albany, Ind., was visiting some friends here and was on her way to the depot to return to her home. She has a daughter living in New-York.

THE GEORGIA COTTON CROP DRYING UP.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 21.—Up to the 4th of July the cotton crop prospect was excellent in this section, but intensely hot and scorching weather since has caused the cotton to droop, and in some instances to die. The planters are alarmed, and in certain counties they have held prayer-meetings for rain. Unless we have rain in a short time the cotton and corn crops will be seriously injured.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE POSTPONES THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE BILL.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 21.—The House of Representatives voted to-day, 82 to 102, to indefinitely postpone the bill giving women the right to vote in a Presidential election. The advocates of female suffrage here regard the large vote in their favor as nearer a victory than any action heretofore taken in any other State, and consider it quite a triumph for their cause that the committee's report was unanimously in favor of the bill.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

A POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF RAIN.

LONDON, July 21.—A heavy rain prevails at Wimbledon this morning, and the camp is flooded. The match for the American Cup, which was fixed to take place at 2:30 P. M., has been postponed until 3:30.

SHOOTING FOR THE AMERICAN CUP—BAD WEATHER BUT FINE SCORING—FULTON WINS.

LONDON, July 21.—The rain ceased at Wimbledon at 2:30 P. M., and the shooting for the Challenge Cup, which was to be competed for by the Americans alone, began at 3:30. The sky was lowering and the wind light. The range was 1,000 yards. Each man had thirty shots, and the highest possible score was 150. Bodine and Yale did not take part in the contest. The scoring was remarkably fine, considering the distance and weather, and excited general admiration. Fulton made eight consecutive bull's-eyes, and Canfield six:

The following is the score:

Fulton	133
Canfield	126
Coleman	119
Bruce	117
Ballard	108
Gildersleeve	105

GREAT BRITAIN.

INSOLVENT MERCHANTS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

LONDON, July 21.—Alexander and William Collie, of the firm recently suspended, were arraigned at Guildhall to-day on a charge of obtaining large sums of money from the London and Westminster Bank on false pretenses. The total amount alleged in the information to have been thus obtained is $1,000,000, but it is reported to be actually much larger. Sergeant Ballantine was counsel for the defense. The prisoners were remanded for a week and bail fixed at $40,000 for each, which has not yet been found.

They have been sent to Newgate, where they will remain until bail is procured. The prosecuting counsel in opening the case to-day stated that from $7,500,000 to $8,750,000 of fraudulent bills of the firm were afloat, of which the London and Westminster Bank had $2,500,000. After crediting all that could be recovered from the bankrupt estate the loss to the bank would be from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

A GLOOMY FEELING IN THE COTTON TRADE—THE MARKET DULL.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—The *Evening Albion*, in its issue of yesterday, says the rapid decline in cotton is forcing the weaker holders to clear off their stocks, and creates a gloomy feeling. There was an important failure in the cotton trade yesterday.

The uneasy and depressed feeling continues, but no further trouble is reported. The market keeps dull and irregular.

THE STEAMER ABOTSFORD ASHORE—THE PASSENGERS SAFE.

LONDON, July 21.—The steamer Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, while proceeding from Queenstown to Liverpool, went ashore in Cwm maes Bay, Wales. The passengers have all been landed and tugs have been sent to the assistance of the steamer.

THE ABBOTSFORD NOT MUCH INJURED.

LONDON, July 22—6 A. M.—The agents of the steamer Abbotsford report that she went ashore in a dense fog. The passengers were landed within thirty minutes, and all are comfortably lodged at Amlwch. Although the steamer is leaking forward, a rock having penetrated her bottom, the agents expect to get her afloat.

A GENERAL LOCK-OUT PROBABLE AT OLDHAM—CONTINUED HEAVY RAINS—THE HOME RULE BANQUET AT DUBLIN.

LONDON, July 21.—The action of the mill operatives in Oldham, yesterday, will result in a general lock-out.

The heavy rain in the inland counties continues, and inundations are reported at Leicester, Grenfield, Forest-of-Dean, and Godmanchester. In many places the gathered and growing crops have been destroyed, and the railways are interrupted in all directions.

The Home Rule members of Parliament will attend in a body the Home Rule banquet, which is to be given at Dublin Aug. 4, and will also be present at the O'Connell centenary celebration.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL—AN ALLIANCE OF ALL THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN THE WORLD TO BE FORMED.

LONDON, July 21.—In the Presbyterian Council to-day the constitution of the future union was discussed. The American delegates favored the formation of a confederation, but a large majority of the Council preferred the title and form of an alliance, as less restricted in scope, and it was ultimately agreed that an alliance of all the Reformed Presbyterian Churches of the world should be formed.

The delegates dined together this afternoon in Freemasons' Hall. Several speeches were made. Rev. Dr. Schaff, of New-York, expressed admiration of the recent work of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and hoped it would be permanently useful.

The final sitting of the Council will be held to-morrow, when the results of the conference will be formally announced.

OPPOSITION TO THE TENANT RIGHT BILL.

LONDON, July 21.—The Government's Tenant Right bill meets with opposition among the Conservatives. If Disraeli insists on its passage a meeting of the party will be held in the Foreign office to arrange differences and expedite the business before Parliament.

REPORTED APPOINTMENT OF GEN. MENDIRI TO THE COMMAND OF THE CARLIST FORCES.

LONDON, July 22.—It is reported that Don Carlos has appointed Gen. Mendiri to the chief command of his forces, in place of Gen. Perula.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY TO DISCUSS THE QUESTION OF RECESS TO-DAY.

VERSAILLES, July 21.—In the Assembly to-day, after a close contest, the Right carried a motion to discuss the question of recess to-morrow. The Left sought to postpone the debate until Saturday.

POSSIBLE SEPARATION OF THE RIGHT CENTRE FROM THE LEFT.

LONDON, July 22—5:30 A. M.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that if the committee's report in favor of a long recess is adopted to-day in the Assembly, it will show that the entire Right Centre is separated from the Left, which will be reduced to a minority of 310 votes. In this case the dissolution of the Assembly or the application of the constitutional laws will become problematical. A new policy will have to be begun, reopening all that has hitherto been done.

THE RIGHT CENTRE BROKEN UP.

PARIS, July 21.—The Right Centre is completely broken up. The liberal portion are seeking fusion with a group under the leadership of M. De Lavergne, with a leaning toward the Left.

INCREASE IN THE FRENCH CUSTOMS.

PARIS, July 21.—The French Customs returns for the last six months show an increase in receipts of 23,000,000 francs over those of the corresponding period last year. The total revenue of the country for the same time has increased 79,000,000 francs over that of 1874.

AUSTRIA.

INTENDED RELAXATION OF MILITARY VIGILANCE BY RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

LONDON, July 21.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Vienna says: "It is reported that Russia and Germany intend to grant military furloughs on a large scale next year. One of the Vienna papers urges Austria to follow their example, and thus prove that the alliance between the three Emperors is worth something."

GERMANY.

A BARON AND AN EDITOR IMPRISONED FOR TREASONABLE UTTERANCES.

MUNICH, July 21.—The Ultramontane Baron Loe has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a treasonable speech made by him in October, 1873.

Herr Sigl, editor of the Ultramontane journal *Vaterland*, was sent to prison to-day to serve out a ten months' sentence for treasonable utterances.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST WAR—AN AMENDMENT AGAINST RELIGIOUS LIBERTY REJECTED.

MADRID, July 21.—Gen. Martinez-Campos is investing Seo de Urgel. The number of Carlists captured since the 1st of July is 4,000.

The Committee on the Constitution have rejected another amendment directed against religious liberty.

THE CARLISTS DENY THAT THEY HAVE TAKEN REFUGE IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 21.—The Carlists deny the truth of the reports that their troops have entered France, and that Gen. Dorregaray, wounded, has taken refuge at Cauterets.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-and-a-half-story frame building on West Hannah street, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, owned and occupied by Mary Yates, which was entirely consumed, together with the adjoining house, owned by Oliver Taylor. The flames thence spread to two other two-story frame buildings adjoining, one owned by John Swain, and occupied by Adrian Pingston; the other owned by John Taylor, and occupied by Patsy Murphy. The latter two were only partially destroyed, but are understood to be fully insured. Mary Yates' house was fully insured. The loss on Taylor's house is estimated at $2,000; insured for $2,000 in the Kings County Company. The entire loss, some $5,000 or $6,000, is therefore covered by insurance. It is probable that there will be an investigation as to the cause of the fire.

At 10:30 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the attic of the Old Orchard House at Old Orchard Beach, Me., and soon the building was in flames. There were 250 guests in the house, nearly all of whom lost more or less clothing or jewelry. There was great alarm among them at first, but all got safely out and no lives were lost. The entire building, with a three-story new music hall, stables, billiard and bowling alleys, &c., were burned. The loss is $50,000; no insurance. Most of the furniture in the lower portion of the house was removed.

Baldwin's net-house on the beach of Patchogue Bay, Long Island, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The loss is reported at $1,100; insured for $500 in the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company. Last week Capt. G. G. Horton's house on Ocean avenue was set on fire by a fire-cracker and destroyed, and Capt. William Ackerly's house had a narrow escape.

On Tuesday sparks from a locomotive on Stewart's Central Road, Long Island, set fire to some dry grass in a lot near Creedmoor, and before the flames could be subdued a large stack of hay and one of wheat were destroyed.

A private dispatch from Bastrop, La., reports the destruction of the business part of the town, from Jacques Levy's corner to Miller's, by a fire Tuesday night.

The barn of Sewall Jewett, in Solon, Me., was struck by lightning yesterday, and together with his house was consumed. Loss, $4,000; insurance, $2,500.

P. C. Cheney & Co.'s waste mill, at Amoskeag Village, N. H., was burned yesterday. The loss is $6,000; insurance, $2,300.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 22—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the Gulf and the South Atlantic coasts. It has fallen somewhat from the Lower Missouri Valley to the upper lakes, being lowest over Lake Superior. Partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, has prevailed from the West Gulf to Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and Missouri, in the Lower Missouri Valley, Southern Virginia, and the St. Lawrence Valley. The temperature has risen somewhat in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, upper lake region, and Upper Mississippi Valley. The river has continued slowly rising at Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising or stationary barometer, south-west to south-east winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and in the West Gulf States rain areas.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and lower lakes stationary to falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, winds veering to westerly and northerly, and occasional rains, followed by rising barometer, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising, followed by falling barometer, winds backing to south-west and south-east, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	67°	61°	3:30 P. M.	75°	86°
6 A. M.	71°	64°	6 P. M.	78°	81°
9 A. M.	78°	69°	9 P. M.	74°	76°
12 M.	75°	77°	12 P. M.	76°	74°

Average temperature yesterday........73⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year........74¼°

A SCHOONER SUNK.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, July 21.—The schooner Dan Marble, of Buffalo, sprung a leak and sank this morning, nine miles east of Long Point, in twenty-five fathoms of water. The crew were rescued.

TWEED GETTING FREE.

JUDGE DONOHUE'S DECISION IN HIS FAVOR.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST HIM DELAYED FOR SEVERAL MONTHS—THE PEOPLE'S COUNSEL APPEAL FROM THE ORDER DIRECTING A BILL OF PARTICULARS—OPINIONS OF EMINENT LAWYERS.

Notice of an appeal by the people to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the decision of Justice Donohue in favor of William M. Tweed in the $6,000,000 civil suit was served upon Messrs. Field & Deyo, the defendant's lawyers yesterday, and was duly acknowledged by them. This movement of the people's lawyers was very necessary, as the furnishing of a detailed bill of particulars in strict accordance with the order of the court is regarded in legal circles as an impossibility. The order, as published, after directing that the complaint in the case shall be amended, requires that full details shall be given of every part of, and item in, each of the bills, accounts, vouchers, or warrants mentioned in the complaint, and alleged to have been false, fictitious, and fraudulent, and that in each case shall be set forth the parts, portions, or items of such bills, accounts, vouchers, or warrants which the plaintiffs claim represent supplies, materials, or labor not furnished to them, and that the description, date, and amount of the different parts, portions, or items of the bills, vouchers, or warrants shall be clearly shown. To do all that is demanded by the court, it would be necessary for the prosecution to have in their possession the 141 vouchers stolen from the Controller's office in the early stages of the proceedings against the Ring. As the matter stands at present, the only details that can be given in obedience to Justice Donohue's order are those to be found in the ten claims of Keyser, the plumber, safely preserved. The decision of the court has thus made the people's case more difficult, but it is believed that it will only have the effect to retard the progress of the suit for a few months, and that the order will be vacated.

If the order stands, similar ones could be granted in the suits against Sweeny, Connolly, and other members of the Ring, and the proceedings against them might be indefinitely delayed, and at the best only a very small portion of the money they have stolen could be recovered.

Ex-Attorney General Barlow, who had just returned to the City, said in conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday that the order for a bill of particulars virtually estopped all proceedings in Tweed's case for the present. The only thing the prosecution could do under the circumstances was to endeavor to have the order vacated. A vigorous effort would certainly be made in this direction, and the prosecution are hopeful of success.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham was absent from the City yesterday, but a member of his firm stated that it had been determined to appeal from Justice Donohue's decision to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and that the notice had been served upon the defendant's lawyers. He felt sanguine that the order would be vacated, and he regarded the whole matter only as a temporary triumph of the defense.

On application at the office of Messrs. Field & Deyo, the full text of the notice of appeal was obtained. It is as follows:

SUPREME COURT.—*People of the State of New-York vs. William M. Tweed, impleaded with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Take notice that the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court from the decision of the Special Term of this court, made by Mr. Justice Donohue, directing the plaintiffs to serve an amended complaint and a bill of particulars, and other directions, and entered the 20th day of July, 1875, and from each and every part of said order, except so much thereof as denies certain motions or parts of motions.

JULY 21, 1875. Yours, &c.,

DANIEL PRATT,
Attorney General, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

TO FIELD & DEYO, attorneys for defendant Tweed.
WILLIAM WALSH, Esq., Clerk of County.

A DECISION TECHNICALLY RIGHT AND EQUITABLY WRONG.

A prominent lawyer of this City, in conversation with a TIMES reporter last evening in regard to Judge Donohue's recent decision in the Tweed case, said: "I am disgusted; so disgusted that I hardly know what to say in the matter. It seems to me as if the 'evil one' had got into some of our courts, and that every little technicality of any legal importance or vitality was being dug up and used in favor of William M. Tweed. Such, at any rate, this decision has been. You know that the larger part of the vouchers for the money obtained by the Ring were stolen from the Court-house in September, 1871. The amounts of these can be easily obtained, as the books in the Finance Department will show all the amounts paid, but the bill of items was inclosed in the account audited or supposed to have been audited by Tweed, and most of these were stolen. If Tweed can get an order from the court that shall compel the State to specify each particular item in the vouchers either false or overcharged, and specify which are correct and which fictitious, the vouchers having been stolen, it will be impossible for the State to comply, and, failing to do so, motion may be made to throw the case out of court. This is the key to the wondrous efforts that Tweed's counsel have made to obtain a bill of particulars of fictitious bills and bills raised, knowing it was impossible for this to be done, as all proofs had been destroyed. In business relations, if a merchant brought suit to recover moneys alleged to have been obtained through similar means, and the defendant asked for a bill of particulars, it would be perfectly right to grant it, but not if the latter had destroyed all evidence. Judge Donohue is without doubt an honest Judge. He has always been a Tammany Hall Democrat, attending at all times to his legal business, and never mixing in politics, except at such times as he voted the straight Democratic ticket. He was put on the bench by the Democrats, and never having interested himself in the overthrow of Tammany Hall, he has not appreciated the great efforts that have been made to throw Tweed upon his back. He has acted in this matter as he would in a legal contest between two respectable citizens, granting a bill of particulars as if the one had not destroyed the evidence of the other. Technically he has acted correctly, but equitably, wrong, and his decision may work to the reversion of justice. It is like a man passing a counterfeit note, and upon trial, knowing the note to have been stolen, demands its production in court. There is no real evidence that Tweed committed this theft, but it has been the work of his lawyers to bring about this corner. They have been careful not to bring their motions before Judge Davis, for though he would recognize such a motion in many civil suits, he could not have done so in this.

Tweed had a Board of Audit to examine and audit bills of a certain character against the City, consisting of himself, Connolly, and Hall. They only held one meeting, and then not a single claim came before them for audit, and yet claims to the amount of $6,512,347 were paid as audited. To audit is to examine, yet it was never done, and a large amount of money passed into Tweed's hands. Every one of the bills was fraudulent, in fact a mere fiction; others had some foundation, but were overcharged either in quantity or price. The complaint sets up that Tweed neglected to audit these bills, and thereby allowed the City to be swindled. The complaint also charges conspiracy in his causing the bills to be raised in amount, and through this alleged neglect and conspiracy the City claims to recover. Judge Donohue orders that suit shall be limited to one ground of complaint, either that of neglect or of conspiring in having bills manufactured to swindle the City. They are the same set of bills, and the same iniquity reaches both. The City claims to recover on both grounds, and it seems to me should be allowed to do so. The decision takes away one of the two oars in the boat, leaving it to get along as best it may with one. The court has full discretion in this matter. There is ample law in support of the decision and to the contrary, and it would seem that this discretion should be used in the interest of a swindled City. It is one that might be made, without question, between two honest litigants.

Again, the decision requires that the State shall specify what right or interest the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty have in the premises. The suit has been brought by the people of the State, though the people of the City have been the swindled parties. If the money is recovered it will pass into the hands of the State, and very probably be returned to the City. As the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty have an interest in this money, in accordance with the regular legal custom, they have been made defendants in the suit. This really is a matter of no consequence whatever to Tweed, and the court should so have decided, if in the interest of the people, but it has not, and Judge Donohue orders the State to show this within the complaint. Through this action Tweed will hope to show that the money does not belong at all to the State, but wholly to the City, if any party, and this be made the ground for a motion to throw the State out of court. The decision in every way, considering the circumstances, has been a very extraordinary one, and probably is without precedent."

CHARLES O'CONOR'S OPINION.

The order entered in Supreme Court, Chambers, by Judge Donohue, on Tuesday, declaring William M. Tweed entitled to a bill of particulars of the warrants forming the basis of the civil action against him was not unexpected by the counsel for the plaintiff, but they are united in their assertions that if the order holds good further prosecution will have to be abandoned.

A TIMES reporter called upon Hon. Charles O'Conor, at his residence, at Fort Washington, last evening, to ascertain whether he had been able to devise a way out of the difficulty. Mr. O'Conor emphatically stated that it would be absolutely impossible to furnish the bill of particulars required. The order of Judge Donohue, he said, was equivalent to a defeat of the suit if it was allowed to stand. The affidavits before the Judge, he stated, showed the utter impossibility of attempting to comply with the order. An appeal has been taken to the General Term, which would be heard during the latter part of August. This motion, he said in reply to a question as to when it had been prepared, was made a long time ago, and had been held by the Judge, subject to advisement, ever since. Further than this Mr. O'Conor was unable to state what action would be taken by the counsel for the plaintiff until after the motion is heard and a decision rendered.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

A SHARP FIGHT AGAINST THE RING BY HAMILTON'S FRIENDS—A TEST VOTE OF THE CONVENTION IN CARROLL'S FAVOR—THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS DIVIDED—THE MAJORITY REPORT, IN FAVOR OF THE CARROLL PARTY, ADOPTED—A NIGHT SESSION.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—The Democratic State Convention organized at noon to-day at the Maryland Institute, Hon. Stevenson Archer, temporary Chairman, and from that hour until a little after 4 o'clock P. M. an animated and excited discussion ensued, participated in almost entirely by the friends of Mr. Hamilton on the appointment of the Committee on Credentials, a motion having been made by them that the committee be composed of one delegate from each county only. This excluded the three legislative districts of Baltimore City from representation on the Committee on Credentials, and its further effect would have been the exclusion of the entire city delegation composed of seven delegates from each of the three legislative districts of the city, or twenty-one delegates, all said to be for Carroll, from the convention.

After four hours' discussion a motion to amend so as to include the city legislative districts in representation on the committee was carried by a vote of 64 to 45. This was a test vote, and regarded as favorable to Mr. Carroll.

The friends of Mr. Hamilton opposed the admission of the city delegation, alleging irregularity and injustice in their selection and appointment.

The Committee on Credentials was then appointed, and the convention adjourned to 7 P. M.

The Convention assembled at 7 o'clock, but, the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, it was not called to order until nearly 10 o'clock, when the committee submitted a majority and minority report, the majority recommending the admission of the entire city delegation claiming seats, and the minority recommending the admission of three Hamilton delegates from the Sixth, Thirteenth and Nineteenth Wards respectively, contesting the seats from those wards. On a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report a discussion ensued, which, at this hour (11:30 P. M.) is still progressing. The immense hall, floor and galleries, is packed, and the discussion is excited, but the best temper prevails.

At 11:45 P. M. a motion to adjourn to 10 o'clock to-morrow was lost—yeas 36, nays 73. The minority report was laid on the table and the majority report adopted—yeas 59, nays 48. From this time until 1 o'clock a system of filibustering was kept up by the friends of Mr. Hamilton, and is still going on at present writing, 1 o'clock.

DEXTER PARK RACES AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 21.—This was the second day of the second July meeting at Dexter Park. The first race was for the 2:34 class; $1,500 premium, divided among four horses. Eight horses started. Young Magna won the race, Frank Reeves second, Anglo Saxon third, and Kitty Stratton fourth. Time—2:33½, 2:31¾, 2:29, 2:29½.

The second race was a running race for a purse of $500; three-year olds; mile and repeat; five horses started. Aramis won the race in 1:45, 1:47½, 1:51¼.

The third race was the 2:23 class, for a purse of $2,000. Five horses started. Cossett won the race, Brother Jonathan second, Bella third, Randall fourth. Lady Star was distanced. Time—2:26¼, 2:25¾, 2:25¼, 2:28.

A NEGRO LYNCHED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 21.—In May last a young lady, residing at Iuka, Miss., was brutally outraged and beaten at the depot while waiting for an escort, by a negro hack-driver named Lewis Thompson. During the struggle she bit him on the cheek, which led to his capture last Monday. He was arraigned for trial and yesterday sentenced to the penitentiary for life. The greatest excitement ensued upon the announcement of the verdict, as the lady was poor and unprotected, but highly esteemed by all citizens. The excitement culminated last night in a party of disguised men going to the jail and taking Thompson down near the depot and hanging him. This morning the body was cut down by the Sheriff and buried.

THIEVES ARRESTED AT FISHKILL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 21.—Four thieves were arrested at Fishkill Landing to-day, and this afternoon three of them were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary, and they are there now.

An attempt was made to rob Hon. Samuel Sloan's residence at Garrison's last night; but the thieves were frightened off.

WHISKY SEIZURE IN ILLINOIS.

PEKIN, Ill., July 21.—Supervisor Mathews and Revenue Agents Garrett and Vance seized the rectifying-house of the distillery company of Pekin to-day for the duplicate use of stamps.

VICTIMS OF THE STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

The fireman of the steamboat, who was removed to Bellevue Hospital in an insensible condition, died from the effects of his injuries at 10 P. M., after being in the hospital one hour and a half. The body was removed to the Morgue immediately after death. The engineer, who was also severely but not fatally scalded, was transferred to Ward No. 9 of the hospital, where his face was bandaged and his necessities otherwise ministered to by the ward nurses.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

SPEECH BY GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

THE ISSUES BETWEEN THE PARTIES—THE PARTY'S PLATFORM THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FATHERS—A CURRENCY EQUAL TO THE WANTS OF TRADE.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, July 21.—At the Democratic meeting here to-day, presided over by Col. John A. Vance, speeches were made by Gov. Allen, Hon. George H. Pendleton, and others. Mr. Pendleton spoke of the meeting of the Republican Convention last year, and the claims in its platform; but said that this year it tunes its voice to a different key, and only declares itself in favor of our public school system and a separation of Church and State. Upon these points, he said, the Democrats could have no argument with the Republicans, and he quoted from the platform to show that the Democratic Party would uphold the State Constitution in this respect. He interpreted the platform to mean adherence to the principles of government established by the fathers, opposition to all encroachments of one department upon another, or of the Federal power upon the constitutional rights of the States; equality before the law of all citizens; one Presidential term; retrenchment wherever there is extravagance; reform wherever there is abuse; no subsidies; public lands for actual settlers; a tariff for revenue only; equal and exact justice to all; religion free; secular education in public schools; opposition to sumptuary laws and to interference with social habits not criminal, to malignant espionage; and, on financial questions, cessation of contraction, a sound and sufficient currency; promotion of industries the surest road to the appreciation of paper to a par with gold; greenbacks instead of national bank notes; greenbacks for Customs to the extent that the necessities of the Government will permit.

This platform, he claimed, had been misrepresented. It called for a currency equal to the wants of trade, and that he claimed, was a fitting measure for the volume of currency. Every issue of Government paper, whether legal tender or not, every restricted banking system has been an effort to make and keep a currency equal, according to the judgment of the Government, to the wants of trade. So with every free banking system. The Democrats do not favor a depreciated currency. He thought he interpreted the opinion of the party and the platform when he declared they were in favor of coin as the basis of currency; that a paper currency should be convertible into coin at par; that the party desire a return to specie payments as speedily as the interests of labor and business will permit; that we would be glad to return immediately, if honor, and good faith, and justice would permit, and it were possible. The Democratic Party is not now and never has been in favor of repudiation in any form. We do believe it is our highest duty to fulfill all our country's obligations according to the spirit and letter of our promise. We are not now and never have been in favor of a volume of currency, changing, fluctuating according to the whims of parties or the interests of bankers or the demand of reckless speculators, but sufficient for the easy, active, economical and profitable interchange of commodities, and as fixed and stable as the nature of the case will allow; and so long as we must have a Government paper currency we prefer greenbacks, which are sound and cheap and good, to national bank notes, which at the outset cost the people six per cent., and are at last only redeemable in greenbacks. He confessed that there were defects and dangers in this coin-basis system—that the superstructure of paper was larger than the foundation of coin, and that, as the superstructure grows higher, it grows wider and larger. But he would not discuss to-day the merits of various kinds of currency. The present necessities demand relief that should be promptly furnished. He repeated that he was a hard-money man; that a return to specie payments should be kept steadily in view in legislation and action, and that wise statesmanship will seek the means of reconciling such return with the true interests of labor and business and justice to the debtor. Resumption cannot be forced. It must be the proper outgrowth of surrounding healthy conditions, or it will be neither beneficial nor permanent. When in Congress he voted against the Legal-tender act, believing the law unconstitutional and the policy unwise. As the policy had become interwoven with our system of finance and trade, he would seek all the good he could find in it. He would not abandon specie payments, but he would not rush ruthlessly back to specie payments over the prostration of all business and the ruin of the debtor.

The Democrats established the Sub-Treasury system, and the Government in 1861 paid nothing but gold and silver. A Republican Congress passed the Bond act, the Legal Tender act, and the National Bank act. Gold and silver ceased to circulate, and in 1865 the various issues of paper money had reached an enormous sum. Then commenced the Republican system of finance—contract the currency, and, if necessary, to this end increase the interest-paying debt—and contraction has been steadily going on. With the decrease in the currency there has been a decline in the prosperity and happiness of the country, until now we are confronted with a condition of affairs which all feel too keenly to make description necessary. To-day there is more property for sale on execution by the Sheriffs of Ohio than ever before. Gold and paper stand to-day at a difference of fourteen per cent.; a year ago the difference was ten per cent. Republicans claim contraction as a remedy for these things. Congress has passed a law declaring that resumption shall take place in January, 1879, and the Treasury is preparing for this by buying gold and silver. Every dollar of gold purchased with bonds, for the redemption of greenbacks, adds to the annual interest. It is the old story of funding a debt which pays no interest. He showed by comparison that exports of flour, wheat, cotton, petroleum, meats, turpentine, tallow, tobacco, and timber had fallen off $88,000,000 since last year, and claimed that we had been burning the candle at both ends. The Democratic Party points to a middle path as the way to safety. Abandon this policy of contraction, stop tinkering with the currency, stop this effort at forcing resumption, give stability for a time, give business a moment to revive; promote industry and production; stimulate enterprise by the prospect of gain; labor more and spend less.

The great want of the country is an entire freedom for labor, a removal of every obstacle, the presence of every aid: fair prices, steady markets, and ready sales are aids, and to secure these, a sufficient and sound currency and low interest are indispensable, and, if to these be added low taxes, rigid economy, simplicity of government, and purity of administration, the movement toward resumption will be continued and accelerated.

THE LIBERAL STATE COMMITTEE.

THE LEADING LIBERALS LEANING TOWARD THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—THE COMMITTEE LEAVE THE DATE OF THE CONVENTION TO A COMMITTEE OF THREE, AND ADJOURN.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—The session of the State Committee of the Liberals here has drawn the leading members of the Liberal Party to Saratoga, and so far as can be judged from their individual expressions, the disposition is to reunite with the Republicans.

A subcommittee of the State Committee met at the United States Hotel to-day in secret session. After a brief session they adjourned to 4 o'clock, and finally adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, Some doubt exists about the time when the convention, ordered by the State Committee, should be called; and

Whereas, A portion of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the fixing of the time, are absent, and whose opinion under the circumstances it is desirable to consult; therefore

Resolved, That we defer the fixing of said time, and refer it to a committee of Gen. John Cochrane, Hon. Benjamin F. Manierre, and Gen. E. A. Merritt, to act upon it with power in the premises.

Adjourned *sine die*.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPAIN AND THE SPANIARDS. By N. L. THIEBLIN. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. New-York: LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM. 1875.

Although new in its present form to American readers this book is not, strictly speaking, a new one. It is necessary to state this, because, treating, as the author does, chiefly of Don Carlos and his cause, the reader must be reminded that his observations were made some time ago. The original edition of the work was published in two volumes in London considerably more than a year since. But, as in this country the minor details of European affairs do not attract so much interest as they would on the other side of the Atlantic, Mr. Thieblin rightly judged that an abridged edition would be more acceptable to the American public. Hence the volume before us, which, in about 400 small pages, contains all the most important matter to be found in the larger work.

For the reason thus stated we are somewhat relieved of the task of entering into a lengthened notice of the book. Yet its merits are such that we could not well pass it over with nothing more than a mere mention. It is entertaining in a high degree, and although there is some lack of continuity in the narrative, it presents one of the best pictures of a portion of Spanish life which recent writers have offered. Mr. Thieblin relates his own personal experiences, and while interspersed with bright portraitures of place and people or brisk descriptions of passing events, they render the work eminently practical and realistic. The reader is carried along with his author around the scenes that he describes, and nowhere is his interest allowed to flag. It must be added also that much that is said of the resources or policy of the Carlist chief is justified by recent events. Mr. Thieblin is evidently a close observer a diligent inquirer and a careful weigher of testimony, and, wielding as he does an interesting if not a powerful pen, he could not readily have failed to make what he has made—a good book.

The first chapter, wherein the author sketches his journey in a tempest from Dover to Calais, thence to Paris, Bordeaux, and across the Landes to the Pyrenees, will suffice to commend to any skeptical reader the pages that follow, where the same style, in which, by the way, will be found no small spice of humor, is retained. We have an outline of the origin of the present Carlist movement, and an account of the author's first visit to the Carlist chief, the details, which might otherwise be dry to some readers, being enlivened with brightly written notes of the places passed through and of their inhabitants. A more pleasant description given in this way of the Navarre and Basque Provinces need not be desired. Popular opinions, derived too often from old and obsolete writings, of the state of Spanish society and of the Spanish character, are likely to be very thoroughly dissipated wherever they exist by a perusal of Mr. Thieblin's descriptions. We part from him not only with a well defined idea of what Spain is, but with much more favorable ideas of what it is than those which are too often engendered by ephemeral writings. There is, however, one point, and that an important one, which Mr. Thieblin leaves in doubt, and that is as to the probability of any strong Government being established in Spain within a reasonable time. He states, however, with much clearness, the arguments for and against the rule of Amadeo, of Don Alfonso, and of Don Carlos and the establishment of a republic, and he probably found it not an easy matter to decide which are the most weighty. He sets forth also the general faults of the Spanish character, which have so much to do, besides the numerous nationalities with which the country is peopled, with the political unsettlement of the Peninsula; but he refers in terms of warmest praise to the kindliness of heart and other admirable qualities of the women of Spain. We shall leave him with one quotation on this subject, which is due if only as a corrective of popular prejudices against the Spaniards. After a lively picture of the social habits, including their courtship, of the ladies, he says:

> "The profound admiration which I feel for the Spanish woman does not limit itself to her appearance and features; it is her kindness, the tenderness of her heart, which is clearly perceptible in every act of her life, that I admire much more still than her beauty, her natural wit, or any other external attractions. In the lowest classes you see almost the same merits as you meet with in the highest circle. The wife of a peasant is just as loving to her husband, just as careful about her children, and just as kind to everybody surrounding her as is the wife of a grandee, she is even, perhaps, more so. Whether you knock at the door of an inn or of an isolated farm all the women of the house come to receive you, and there is not a thing that will be refused to you. If you fall ill, whether it be at a hotel, a lodging-house, or the residence of a friend, you may be perfectly sure of having such kindness and attention paid to you as you could scarcely find in your own home. All day long all the ladies, old and young, as well as all the servant girls of the house will not leave you alone for a moment. They will surround your bed and really enervate you through the minute attentions they show to you."

It would really be worth going to Spain, if only to be ill.

MAN AND BEAST: HERE AND HEREAFTER. Illustrated by more than three hundred original anecdotes. By Rev. J. G. WOOD, M. A., F. L. S., &c. New-York: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS. 1875.

People who feel an interest in the lower animals will find this an admirable little book for Summer reading. As stated in the title, it is full of anecdotes, some of which are a little startling, though all appear to be very well authenticated. Some of them have become familiar to us in other places, but the majority will be new to most readers.

The object, however, which the author had in collecting them together was to supply evidence of the reasoning powers of animals. Mr. Wood is one of those who, with Bishop Butler, Archbishop Whately, James Hogg, and others, entertains the belief that there may be a future and a higher existence in store for the brute creation. He devotes the earlier pages to the Scriptural arguments, with a view to show that there is nothing in the testimony of revelation which militates against that belief. He then proceeds with evidence, in proof of the assertion, that animals share with man the attributes of reason, language, memory, a sense of moral responsibility, unselfishness, and love, all of which, he asserts, belong to the spirit and not to the body. Then "as man expects to retain these qualities in the next world, there is every reason to presume that the lower animals may share his immortality hereafter as they share his mortality at present."

It will be seen, therefore, without our entering further into the details of the book, that while it is full of matter that is light and will serve to promote a sort of ephemeral interest, it is also suggestive and imbued with ideas that are not only interesting for speculative inquiry, but in some degree important. The candid reader who chooses to take the work in this its more weighty meaning, will, we think, be ready to admit that Mr. Wood has adduced a very strong array of evidence on his side of the question. It is also well arranged, and for the benefit of those who have not read the author's previous volume, *Homes Without Hands*, we may add that the style is at once simple and attractive.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Vol. 125. Boston: LITTELL & GAY. 1875.

We note the completion of another volume of this valuable weekly publication. Among the leading magazines whose pages have been made to yield contributions to it are the *Edinburgh Quarterly, British Quarterly, Fortnightly, Popular Science, London Quarterly*, and *contemporary* reviews; *Blackwood's, Fraser's*, the *Gentleman's, Cornhill*, and *Macmillan's Magazines*; *Good Words*, the *Spectator, Saturday Review, Pall Mall Gazette, Academy*, the *Lancet, Nature*, and the *Liberal Review*. The contents are unusually rich with articles of interest, and the majority of them are of permanent value. Among works of fiction are "Alice Lorraine," "Fated to be Free," "Giannetto," "Miss Angel," "The Marriage of Moira Fergus," and "Three Feathers." "The Abode of Snow," a work of considerable length from *Blackwood*, and descriptive of Asiatic scenery, is included among the general literature, which comprises nearly ninety other papers upon subjects of interest from the pens of our best writers. In poetry we find thirty-six contributions, and among them are some which are likely to retain for a long time more than ordinary popularity. They are mostly far above the average of the magazine verses with which we are every month made familiar. We have before pronounced the *Living Age* to be the best eclectic work issued from the press. The volume before us more than sustains us in that opinion, for it is one of the best we have been called on to notice.

SHARP WORDS FROM A JUDGE.

OPINION OF JUDGE EMMONS AT DETROIT IN THE LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL, RAILROAD, AND IRON COMPANY LITIGATION.

Judge Emmons, of the United States District Court, has lately delivered an opinion at Detroit, Mich., in an important case affecting the bankrupt Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company. It appears that the assignees in bankruptcy of the company filed a petition in the first or Sutherland foreclosure suit, brought against the company in the United States Circuit Court, for the possession by them of the property of the company now held by Isaac H. Knox, heretofore appointed Receiver in that suit, and Judge Emmons delivered the opinion referred to, and granted twenty days' time in which to answer the petition, at the expiration of which the court will name a day for the hearing. The opinion states briefly the history of the litigation as follows:

"We understand several millions of dollars are claimed to be due upon the four successive mortgages, and over half a million upon the debentures issued by authority of the court. Subject to those liens are the ship canal and several hundred acres of land, said to contain valuable minerals and timber. Some years since the Trustee in the first mortgage filed his bill to foreclose it, making the Trustees in the second, third, and fourth parties, as well as the assignees in bankruptcy of the Ship Canal Company, which owned the lands and canal and made the several mortgages. Before the assignees were made parties, all four mortgagees consented to the appointment of a Receiver, with power to borrow money, pledge the lands in payment, and complete the canal. Without this completion the title to the lands reverted to the Federal Government, which had donated them for such purposes. The assignees appeared and contested the amount due in each one of the mortgages. The issues between them and the bondholders were wide. Differences of opinion existed as to the power of the court to create the debentures and as to what portion of the property they covered, and as to whether all parties had assented to their creation and the appointment of a Receiver. In these circumstances, with the entire property in the custody of the court, in the most plenary sense, and all four mortgagees fully impleaded, there was no impediment to a complete decree, settling the rights of all the parties, and no additional suit was necessary or warranted. There was not only no necessity for doing what subsequently was done, the filing of three additional independent bills of foreclosure, but such practice, without the consent of the court, was anomalous and unwarranted. That it was so we have, on several occasions, when this matter from time to time has been before us, already decided."

The Judge then restates at some length his previous opinion and the directions which he had given in the case, and then said: "Should it be perceived that the practice on the part of the several complainants in their foreclosure suits has not been conducted with a view to a proper sale, or if there are evidences that it is not intended to be so, and that the assignees are ready and willing to proceed promptly in the completion of their proofs and bring to a final hearing the original bill in which they appear as cross complainants so that the accounts of all parties may be immediately taken, and this large property exposed to sale in such circumstances as shall procure the largest price in the shortest time, and give to these creditors who have for years been waiting for a decree in this court what so justly belongs to them, it will influence the discretion of the court in discharging the present Receiver and giving the custody of this property into the hands of those who will dispose of it as the law directs." He insists that there can be no possible doubt of the court's ability to do this, and incidentally remarks: "In the outset some years ago we declared the right of those whose money had built this canal and earned these lands, and especially those who had been coerced to make an involuntary payment of about half a million of dollars to save them from utter loss, to control the working of these causes so as, at the earliest moment to give them a return of their investments. Theirs is the great leading equity in the case. There can be no change of opinion in this regard; but when four successive suits are uselessly commenced which, so far as the court can see, can have no possible purpose but that of entanglement and delay, the making of unnecessary expense, the creation of cruel obstacles in the way of those financial negotiations which distressed and embarrassed corporations are so frequently compelled to make, then, unless some explanation is given of a practice so unnecessary, so boldly at war with the opinions and advice of the court, whether it may not be a duty to so direct the litigations as to secure the rights of others to ascertain the extent of the liens, is what to which we desire to challenge the attention of our brethren at the bar."

And in concluding the Judge says: "Some years ago, when this matter was first brought before us, we declared our willingness to compel the assignees and all opposing creditors to complete their testimony within sixty days. We said we would hold them to the most exact diligence in a case where such high equities existed against them. A cause was before us in which every party was completely impleaded. There was not the slightest obstacle to a final decree within ninety days, unless voluntarily created by those who have had the conduct of these causes. True, that sale would have taken place in judicious parcels, according to the statutes of the State of Michigan and the well established practice of courts of equity in every country where the just rules of the common law prevail. It would have been divided into such parcels as to have enabled judicious bidders, with such means as are ordinarily at the command of business men of this country, to have become purchasers. The amount and the extent of liens upon each portion of this vast estate would have been ascertained so that others than mere gamblers could have a bid at the sale. This court would not have entered a disreputable decree which would have made it impossible for any judicious business man to invest a dollar in a single acre of this large estate. This cause is still pending, a cross bill has been filed, and the issues are definitely made, the proofs are being taken, and if petty, technical obstacles, created by the parties who make them are removed, this court will, at an early day, if asked so to do, set a short limit within which the testimony must be closed. A final decree will be made, a sale take place, and creditors paid. If this plain and readily-adopted course is not pursued, we desire it to be fully understood by creditors, whose rights are seemingly so unnecessarily kept in abeyance, that it is not the fault of the law nor the fault of the tribunal which administers it, but that it springs solely through a practice anomalous and unprecedented. These last remarks are made in response to a feeling of complaint made at the bar that assignees in bankruptcy, actuated by shareholders in a canal company, who, it was alleged, had no real interest in this matter, are creating delays. So far as we can perceive, although really we do not believe we perceive the real animus of the action of either party, it would seem that the creditors who are anxious for their money desire to prolong the litigation, and the poor debtors, whose property is to be condemned to sale and sacrificed are anxious that it should be immediately sold."

KING KALAKAUA AS A FIREMAN.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of June 23 has the following account of the burning of a New-York vessel, and the aid given by King Kalakaua in the efforts to extinguish the flames: "At 2:30 o'clock on Monday morning an alarm of fire was sounded by the watchman in the bell-tower, which proved to be for the ship Emerald, at anchor in the roadstead. Fire brigades, about 200 officers and men, were immediately dispatched from the Pensacola in port, which took off two or three of the patent fire extinguishers. The city firemen also turned out promptly with their machines, hose-carts, and ladders, ready to assist whenever ordered. At early dawn the ship was towed into the harbor alongside the steam-boat wharf, where the firemen and engines could get access to her. The fire was first discovered soon after midnight, but when the naval force reached the ship the hold was so full of smoke that the fire extinguishers could not be successfully applied, and little could be done toward checking the fire until the engines could be brought to bear on it. From 6 o'clock the firemen, mariners, and citizens worked faithfully till after noon, when the fire was apparently subdued, and the firemen returned home. About 4 P. M., however, the alarm was again sounded, the fire having appeared between the ceiling and outer planking. An hour's work put out the last vestige of fire. Examination shows that the frame of the ship has been badly burned, and the probability is that she has been damaged beyond repair, unless wholly rebuilt. The ship was scuttled by shots from a brass field piece, and now lies sunken alongside the wharf. A survey will of course be held on her. She was 1,186 tons register, nineteen or twenty years old, and owned in New-York by Messrs. Howland & Frothingham. Nothing is known here regarding the origin of the fire nor the amount of insurance on the ship. Among those who turned out at the tap of the bell were the King and the Prince Royal, both of whom worked with the firemen from 4 o'clock A. M. till mid-day. Well may his Majesty be called as he has been the 'Firemen's King.'"

THE ASSAY OFFICE.

THE OPERATION OF PARTING GOLD AND SILVER.

REPORT OF THE MELTER AND REFINER TO HON. THOMAS C. ACTON, SUPERINTENDENT—DESCRIPTION OF THE PROCESS.

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1875.

Hon. Thomas C. Acton, Superintendent:

DEAR SIR: In response to the letter of the Director of 21st inst., I beg leave to submit the following description of the operation of parting gold and silver, as conducted in this office:

The bullion is granulated, after being mixed in such proportion that the gold and copper shall not exceed one-third and one-twelfth respectively of its entire weight. About 200 pounds of these granulations, with 150 pounds sulphuric acid, are placed in each of the large kettles in the separating room, and about 200 pounds acid added gradually, during say three hours boiling, when the resulting solution is run off by a syphon into one of the reducing vats on the floor below.

Another charge of about 150 pounds acid is added to each kettle and heated about one and a half hours, when it is also run off. The fire having been withdrawn, a third charge of acid is added, and the gold is taken out with perforated iron ladles, and put in four of the small kettles. In these it is heated in three successive charges of acid, (about six hours,) which are poured off into a large kettle in the inclosure, connected by a flue with the stack; and the gold is emptied into the washing-tub, where it is treated with one charge of cold and two of warm water. These are poured into the washing-jar, from which, on settling, the solution is run into the large tank on the floor below. The gold is emptied into one of the filters, thoroughly washed (sweetened) with warm water, and drained. It is boiled again (about four hours) in two charges of acid, washed and drained. This process is repeated, when the gold is pressed into cakes in the hydraulic press, which are dried in the oven, melted in plumbago crucibles, and cast into bars of from 997½ to 998½ thousandths fine. The weak solution poured off the gold in the smaller kettles, with the third charge in the larger ones, is all used again as a portion of the first charge of acid for fresh granulations.

When silver containing little or no gold is operated on, about 160 pounds of granulations are dissolved in one kettle, but one charge (about 400 pounds) of acid being required during about four hours' boiling. With baser metal the quantity operated on is reduced, copper requiring much more acid for its solution than silver.

In the silver-reducing vats ingots or bars of copper and scrap copper are placed on the bottom and around their sides next the heating coils. Sufficient water (with the weak solution obtained in washing the gold) is run into them to reduce the strength of the solution from the boiling kettles to 15°-25° Baumé, which facilitates the reduction of the silver, for which about four hours' boiling is necessary. The resulting copper solution is run off through a filter into a concentrating vat. The silver remaining on the copper bars is scraped off, and the whole of it is taken out (copper hoes and shovels being used) and put in a filter. The small pieces of copper are taken out by riddling. About two hours' washing with hot water sweetens it, and it is drained, pressed into cakes, dried, melted, and fluxed with nitrate of soda. It is then cast into bars of a fineness from 999 to 1,000 M.

The solution of copper (sulphate) is strengthened by boiling about ten hours to about 40° Baumé, and is run off into the crystallizing vats. In from two to three days the mother liquor is run off into the large tank on the floor below, from whence it is run off into the carboys or tanks of its purchasers. The crystals of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper) are taken from the sides and bottom of the vats, drained, and subsequently redissolved in water, and run off, at a strength of 35° to 37° Baumé, into the crystalizing vats again. The mother liquor from this second crystallization is put back into the concentrating vat. The crystals are dried, barreled, and sold.

During the foregoing operations the contents of the kettles and reducing vats are frequently stirred. The stirrers are made of wood for the vats and of either iron or wood for the kettles.

If lead is present to any extent in the bullion it is removed by cupellation before the metal is granulated.

The consumption of copper in reducing the silver is greatly economized by melting silver deposits free from gold, and under, say, 400 M. fine, with the copper used for that purpose, the silver in them being obtained pure without a direct parting, and the copper alloy taking the place of that amount of the purchased metal that would otherwise be used.

The proceeds of the blue vitriol and mother liquor nearly cover the entire cost of the acid and copper.

It is proper to add that the form, size, &c., of much of the apparatus were determined, not alone by those of the different floors of the building, but also by the necessity of harmonizing the introduction of each stage of the sulphuric acid process with the full operation of the nitric acid process, until its feasibility should be demonstrated by actual success.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed,) ANDREW MASON,
Melter and Refiner.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED AT THE ASSAY OFFICE LAST YEAR.

Statement of the business of the United States Assay Office at New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, including the annual settlement of the melter and refiner's account:

Amount of gold bullion operated upon, sterling ounces	409,070.712
Value	$7,610,617 90
(No wastage,) melter and refiner's gains, sterling ounces	1,638.481
Value	$30,483 37
Gold bars prepared by melter and refiner	$5,238,763 54
Amount of silver bullion operated upon, sterling ounces	4,615,905.37
Value	$5,742,961 75
(No wastage.) melter and refiner's gains, sterling ounces	3,357.69
Value	$4,177 53
Silver bars prepared by melter and refiner	$4,937,139 72
Gold deposits, July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875	$7,608,463 91
Silver deposits, July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875	5,866,783 22
Total	$13,475,247 13
Transmitted to Mint of the United States, at Philadelphia, for coinage:	
Gold	$3,789,616 48
Silver	1,647,883 03
Total	$5,437,499 51

During this period the sale of by-products, *i. e.*, blue vitriol and weak acid, resulting from the melter and refiner's parting operations, has amounted to $25,176 31.

A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR ON CONTRACTION.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* recently interviewed, at the Greenbrier White Sulphur, Hon. Allen T. Caperton, of West Virginia, a new United States Senator, and obtained his views on the currency question. We quote: "Senator Caperton, who is here, and who lives in a decidedly rural district, Monroe county, and thinks he knows the wishes of the plain people, says that he is decidedly opposed to the contraction of the currency to the amount of a dollar. He denies being an inflationist, but at the same time opposes any further contraction. The country, he thinks, cannot stand any contraction of the currency now without serious disaster to its business interests. He characterizes the Senate finance bill as a stupendous folly, and predicts for it a failure to bring us any nearer specie payment than we now are. Specie payment, he thinks, is in the far distant, there is such an enormous drain of gold to pay interest on our bonds held abroad."

SENATOR STEVENSON ON THE FINANCES.

Senator John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, addressed a Democratic meeting in Louisville last Friday night, and, touching the financial issue, said: "One word upon the currency and I am done. My early political teaching has taught me to believe that the only currency of the Constitution is that based upon gold and silver. I have neither by my votes nor speeches sought to contract the currency or hasten a speedy resumption at the expense of the business of the country. I have never favored the present system of national banks. I think it expensive and unwise. I would confine the circulation to the wants and necessities of the country, but I prefer the circulation of greenbacks to national banks. Let us, by liberal legislation, encourage production and the industries of the whole country; repeal protective tariffs, restore the Southern States to all their rights, and then resumption and free banking will come naturally, and prosperity bless our country."

THE LAY TRAVELING TORPEDO.

The Commissioner of Patents has just announced the official decision of the Examiner of Interferences in the case of Norman Wiard against John L. Lay, involving the original invention of the "Lay Electric Traveling Torpedo," in favor of Mr. Lay, who was the inventor of the torpedo by which Lieut. Cushing destroyed the Confederate ram Albermarle. It is claimed that this torpedo is one of the most destructive engines ever devised. It is self-propelling, running a distance of two or three miles at the rate of twelve miles an hour; is steered and fired at will by means of electricity. It can be started either from the shore or from on ship-board, as may be desired.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

EXERCISES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS—A NEW PRESIDENT—THE COLLEGE CANNOT BE UNITED WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Wednesday, July 21, 1875.

The exercises of the graduating class took place in the Congregational Church this morning, with the following order of exercises: Salutatory, by John F. Reynolds, East Alburgh, Vt.; "Lord Bacon's Treatment of Earl Essex," Lawrence Phelps, Andover, Mass.; "Centralization in our Government," Hiland Southworth, Middletown; Philosophical Oration, "Faith, in What?" by L. D. Bragg, Underhill, Vt.; "Influence of Intellect on Social Intercourse," by F. G. Swinington, Leicester, Vt.; "Science and Dogmatism," C. M. Wilds, Bristol, Vt.; "Shall We Forgive and Forget?" J. F. Reynolds, East Alburgh; Oration and Valedictory, "The Need of an International Tribunal," by W. H. Hamilton, Brandon, Vt.; Master's Oration, by Rev. H. M. Ladd, of Wilton, N. Y.

The inauguration of Rev. C. B. Hulbert, formerly Pastor of the First Congregational Church at Bennington, Vt., as President of Middlebury College, then took place. The address of welcome, and presentation of keys and charter, was made by Rev. H. D. Kitchel, D. D., the retiring President. This was followed by the address of the new President. The subject of the address was a consideration of the condition of the college. The question of the union of the college and the university was first considered at length, but only to end in the conclusion that there was work enough for each institution to do, and that they were traveling in paths tending to diverge more and more each year. The university, being a university, has a more extended curriculum, and does not confine itself strictly to the course in literature only, as at Middlebury College. No! It is impossible for these two institutions to unite, and the speaker urged that further debate of the subject be avoided, as it could only end in evil to each. The continual consideration of this question, and the bad feeling aroused by it, has tended to rob both of students, to withhold public patronage, and to forbid endowments for men who have both the heart and the means to come to their aid, and place them upon a sound financial basis, have found an easy occasion to decline our applications, not so much by falling back on the merits of this question discussed as by resting their negation on the fact the we ourselves are debating it. The attraction from all parts of the country to the larger colleges was briefly considered and answered with the fact that each has its work to do; not only our Vermont colleges are suffering from this monopoly of students by the larger institutions, but the cry is the same all over the country. Extension of our opportunities, watchfulness, and strictness as to requirements in the college course, a firmer intrenching of the college in the hearts of her Alumni, fidelity of the college to her original mission as distinctively a Christian college, and a placing of herself in influential contact with the people are the conditions necessary to her success.

The literary exercises were succeeded by a dinner and social reunion at the hotel. In the evening a fine concert was given at the Congregational Church by the Philharmonic Club of Boston, with Miss Mary A. Bryant as vocalist. The President's levee was then held at the residence of Mme. Wainwright, where a large party assembled to welcome the new President. The Commencement was closed by the promenade concert given at the Academy Hall by the Graduating Class.

IN DEATH NOT DIVIDED.

FUNERAL OF TWO SHAKER SISTERS IN OHIO.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* has a letter giving a brief account of the almost simultaneous death of two sisters, members of the Shaker family residing near that city. The letter reads:

Hannah Addison, departed this life on Thursday, about 8 o'clock P. M., May 20, 1875, aged eighty-five years, three months, and twenty-five days; residence, North Union, Shakers. Rhoda Watson, departed this life on Friday, about 1:30 o'clock A. M., May 21, 1875, aged seventy-four years, one month, and twelve days; residence, North Union, Shakers. A remarkable coincidence. These two women were sisters. Their father, Asa Stiles, was one of the first settlers in Warrensville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. They had been members of the Shaker society for the last forty-eight years. The latter part of the time they lived in the same family, the same house, and in the same room, and passed on together to the better land within five and a half hours of each other. "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, from henceforth; yea saith the Spirit: that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."—Revelations xiv., 13.

The *Herald* adds: These two Shakers were buried at the same time—emphatically sisters in life and death. The coffins were laid in the lower hall of the house in which they had lived and died. The "family" gathered in the room devoted to the religious exercises. The services commenced with a song, then an address by the Elder who always leads the meeting. The address was upon the life and virtues of the deceased, their good example to the brethren, and the value of such example. This was followed by another song, when every one present was invited to speak. A number spoke, male and female, and their remarks were mainly upon the characters of the deceased and in eulogy of their sincerity and perseverance in the Shaker faith. After the speaking another song was sung, and the procession moved to the grave, where the sisters were interred, the brethren singing during the burial. The Shakers do not believe in monuments. They mark each grave with a head-stone, the initials of the deceased being cut upon it. Rarely the whole name is engraved, but that is an exceptional case.

A STORY FOR THE GIRLS.

From the Detroit Free Press.

Sit down on the porch, children, and let me tell you about Aunt Rachel, and the story she once told me. One day, when I was about twelve years old, I had planned to go after strawberries, but Aunt Rachel said to me: "A girl of your age should begin to learn how to do house-work. Take off your hat, roll up your sleeves, and help me do the baking."

I pouted and sighed and shed tears, but was encouraged by the promise that I might go after the baking. Under good Aunt Rachel's direction I mixed a big loaf of bread, placed it on a tin as bright as a new dollar, and was rubbing the flour off my hands when she called out: "This will never, never do, child—you haven't scraped your bread-bowl clean."

I shall never forget the picture she made standing there, her eyes regarding me sternly, one hand resting on her hip, while in the other she held the untidy bowl.

"It will never do, child," she went on; "it is not only untidy, but it makes too much waste; to be a good housekeeper you must learn to be economical. You have heard the story of the young man who wanted an economical wife?"

"No," I answered, and I might have added that I didn't wish to hear it either.

"Well," she continued, "he was a very likely young man and he wanted a careful wife, so he thought of a way he could find out. One morning he went to call upon the different girls of his acquaintance and asked them each for the scrapings of their bread-bowls to feed his horses. You see they all wanted him, so they got all they could for him. Finally he found a girl who hadn't any, so he asked her to be his wife, because he thought she must be economical. Now," said Aunt Rachel, triumphantly, "suppose a young man should ask you for the scrapings of your bread-bowl, what could you say?"

"What could I say?" I repeated, scornfully, "why, I'd tell him if he couldn't afford to buy oats for his horses they might starve. I wouldn't rob the pig to feed them."

I suppose Aunt Rachel thought that lesson was all lost on me; but as true as you live I never knead the bread to this day without thinking of her lesson in economy.

TWO HEADS WORSE THAN ONE.

The Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, a Democratic paper, the other day told this story: "At the freight depot yesterday we noticed a barrel of flour from John S. Kidder & Co., addressed on one side to Gen. Natt Head, on the other side to Nathaniel Head, Esq., Hooksett. There will be no chance for Kidder & Co. to lose the amount of their bill through any legal quibble." The next day the *Mirror*, the Republican paper, told the sequel as follows: "This barrel of flour was returned to Manchester this morning, the way-bill being indorsed as follows by the station agent, Horace P. Gage, at Hooksett: 'There is no such person as Nathaniel Head, Esq., to be found in Hooksett, and Gen. Natt Head refuses to pay for one end of a barrel of flour. He wants a whole barrel or none.' Kidder & Co. won't lose the amount of their bill, but they have the freight on a barrel of flour two ways to pay. Burned children are not so thick in Hooksett as they might be."

THE HAWAIIAN VOLCANO.

The Honolulu *Gazette* of June 30, says: "A gentleman, who has just returned from the crater of Kilauea, informs us that it presents now a fine view, having three active lakes, the new one lying between the north and south lakes, and nearly as large as either of them. There is this peculiarity about the third lake, that the lava in it has constantly a circular motion, like a whirlpool. There was also a stream flowing out from the crater into the basin, and on the 17th of June it formed a beautiful cascade with twelve or fifteen feet fall, then flowed under cover into the depressed portion. Although not unusually active, it has during June presented some of those variations which make the sight attractive even to those who have witnessed it before."

OUR NEW PACIFIC FRIENDS.

A NEW CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SIMOAN ISLANDS.

A CONSTITUTION ADOPTED AND A KING CHOSEN, WITH STEINBERGER, THE AMERICAN, AS PRIME MINISTER.

The San Francisco *Alta* has tidings from the Navigators' Islands to May 10, from which it appears that the flag of the United States was hoisted at Samoa on the 22d of April, and preparations were at once made for the adoption of a Constitution and the choice of a legitimate ruler in lieu of the two-headed Government hitherto prevailing. On the 18th of May the Constitution was adopted, and on the 21st King Malietoa was chosen as King, retiring Pulu-Pulu to a chieftainship. This election was acquiesced in by all the residents, including the foreign Consuls; in fact, the representatives of the great powers were most anxious in their advocacy of a fixed and stable Government. Col. Steinberger, who visited the islands as Special Commissioner from the United States, was chosen as Premier by the newly-elected King, and the Colonel will send on his resignation as Commissioner. The islands are situated in the South Pacific Ocean, between 13° 27′ and 14° 18′ south latitude, and extend from 169° 28′ to 172° 48′ west longitude. They consist of nine inhabited islands, viz.: Manua, Oloosiga, Ofoo, Anuu, Tutuila, Upolu, Manono, Opolima, and Savaii, and several islets, with a superficial area (not including the islets before mentioned) of 1,650 square miles, and, according to a census taken in 1869, with a population of a little more than 35,000, Savaii, Upolu, and Tutuila furnishing the greater part of the number. The islands were visited and described by Commodore Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition, in 1839, and still more recently and completely in 1872, by Commander R. W. Meade, United States Navy, commanding the United States steam-ship Narragansett, by whom was obtained from the High Chief of Pago-Pago Bay, in the Island of Tutuila, the exclusive right for the United States of establishing a naval station at that port, should it be desired, and who effected a confederation between the chiefs of the several districts of the island for their mutual welfare and protection. This officer also made for them a code of laws and designed a flag which was raised, saluted, and recognized. But little, however, was known of the group until 1873, when Col. A. B. Steinberger was appointed by the Secretary of State United States Special Agent, to explore and report upon their productiveness and capabilities, and the characteristics and condition of the people. His arrival was opportune, as a long and sanguinary internal war had just terminated, and the chiefs and leaders were endeavoring to establish a Government that would insure to them peace and order. To a people untaught in such matters this was no small task, and Col. Steinberger, by his wise suggestions and kindly offices, secured to himself their gratitude and respect, and to America their lasting friendship. Upon his return he brought the following letter, addressed by the authorities of the islands to the President of the United States:

THE HOUSE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SAMOA,
AT MULINUU, Oct. 3, 1873.

To the Principal Chief of the American Government:

This is our letter to your Excellency. We are the rulers of the Government of Samoa. We send a great deal of love to your Excellency. Although we are not acquainted with one another, and have not met face to face, nor talked with one another since the world was created, yet we write this letter in order that we may meet with one another, because, though we are very far apart, still we meet for the first time and talk with one another at the hour on which you receive this letter and look at it. Now we are going to make known some facts to your Excellency. Formerly there was war in this our land of Samoa. It was very bad indeed, and people were all of different minds at that time. Now it has been brought to an end. The chiefs and rulers of Samoa are all of one mind, and laws have been set up for the government of Samoa. The harmony and the laws were established on the 1st of May, 1873. We also set up a flag, as a symbol of the Government of Samoa, on the 2d of October, 1873. And yet, notwithstanding that we have set up laws for the government of Samoa, it is as though the body is whole, but it is only lying on the ground; it has no living breath in it. As is the story in the Bible: God made man; then the body was whole, but it was only a lying down—there was no living breath in it. Then God breathed into it, and that is the cause of its moving about and being alive. In the same way Samoa and the laws are the person. We are exceeding desirous that you should breathe into Samoa. Be pleased to bring your wisdom and the goodness and beauty of the American Government to teach our Government, and to aid Samoa in the matter of laws. We have shown the details of our Government to the chief that came from the American Government (Col. Steinberger.) He will let your Excellency and the American Government know all about it. We also know the object for which he was appointed, and the reason for which he came to Samoa; that is, the union between the Government of Samoa and America. We very much desire that affair to be confirmed. Chief, we are now going to make known to you our wish. Our desire is very exceedingly great indeed that that chief, Col. Steinberger, return to Samoa, because we have become acquainted with him during the short time he has been in Samoa. And another reason for this desire is that we know well the peacefulness and the amiability of that gentleman is truly marvelous. Be pleased not to delay an answer to this, our desire, which we are presenting to your Excellency. That is all. May your Excellency have health and strength, and may the American Government be blessed. We are the chiefs and rulers of the Government of Samoa.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Their request was granted, and in the latter part of 1874 Col. Steinberger was appointed United States Commissioner to Samoa, and early in 1875 the United States steamer Tuscarora, then lying at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, was ordered to receive him there and take him to the islands. Upon his arrival he was greeted with a great "Fono," or meeting of rejoicing and welcome from the Samoan Government. Describing it, the correspondent of the *Alta* says:

"Messengers had been dispatched to all the villages of the group, notifying the inhabitants to be present at Mulinuu on the 21st of April, and for a week before the event large canoes crowded with natives from different districts were continually entering the harbor. Both day and night their songs and chants could be heard as they neared the ship and stopped to survey what many of them had never seen before, an American war ship. The chiefs were seated with dignity in the stern of the canoes, and all were dressed in their best, (if a fancy cloth about the loins and a liberal coat of cocoa-nut oil on the skin could be called a dress,) with red flowers stuck upon their cheeks and foreheads and fastened in their hair. The 'talking man,' or orator for each deputation, was stationed, with his insignia of office, the 'talking staff,' in the bow, and executed a war-dance to the time of the songs. Day by day the arrivals increased, until Mulinuu was overflowing with people. All Samoa seemed interested in the event, and districts seventy miles distant were represented; and, for days after the meeting, parties who had not received their notifications in time to reach Apia on the 21st, continued to arrive, and gave us their presents, evidently much disappointed at not being able to be present on the occasion of rejoicing. On the morning of the 21st Col. Steinberger, Capt. Erben, and the officers of the Tuscarora proceeded to the Government House at Mulinuu, where a vast concourse of people awaited them. It was estimated that more than 10,000 men, women, and children, or about one-third of the population of all Samoa, were assembled there. A letter from President Grant to the chiefs of Samoa, expressing the good-will of the American people toward Samoa, was first read, and followed by the address of Col. Steinberger. Capt. Erben then delivered an address, after which the natives formed a long procession, the deputations from different districts in companies by themselves, and marching past the Government House deposited their offerings to the Tuscarora. As each party came up the 'talking man' made a short speech of greeting, and the company chanting songs marched into the square in front of the building, laid their presents upon the ground, and then marched away. Tons and tons of yams and taro, chickens, and pigs almost innumerable, fine mats and 'siapo,' or native cloth, were soon piled upon the ground. So much was there, in fact, that we were unable to find stowage room on board the ship for all that was given us. The presents being all brought in, the procession was again formed and marched and countermarched up and down the road, presenting a curious and imposing scene. They then disbanded, and again congregated about the Government House. A response was made by the 'talking man' of the Government to the speeches of Col. Steinberger and Capt. Erben, in which he thanked them as representatives of the American Government for the help tendered to and the interest shown in the Samoan people by America. But one incident occurred that in any way marred the pleasure of the day. This was the death of Tuiteli, one of the most powerful chiefs of the island of Tutuila. Although over ninety-six years old, and bent nearly double with age, he had summoned courage to undertake the long journey to Apia, to attend the 'Fono,' but the excitement proved too much for his strength, and in the midst of the festivities he died. His remains were taken back to Leone Tutuila the next day in Col. Steinberger's yacht, the Peerless."

The design of the Samoan flag raised in October, 1873, was a red fly with a lone star in a field of blue. This being not altogether satisfactory to the chiefs, four red and three white stripes, representing the seven governing islands of the group, were substituted for the red fly, adding much to the beauty of the flag, although at a distance it would be easily mistaken for the American ensign. This new flag was raised April 23, and was saluted with twenty-one guns from the Tuscarora, to which the Samoan battery on shore replied. The Samoan Government, as organized in 1873, with the advice and aid of Col. Steinberger, was based on "Taimua" and "Pule." The former comprised seven chiefs, not among the greatest, but known for their ability. The "Pule" was to consist of four chiefs of the higher grade, who were to aid in and oversee the work of the "Taimua." The number of chiefs in the "Pule" was, however, afterward changed to two. For generations the two greatest and most powerful houses of all Samoa have been those of Malietoa and Tupua, and the heads of these families have, since 1873, constituted the "Pule," so that during this time Samoa has really had two Kings. For a nation living from time immemorial under the feudal system of Government to give the supreme power into the hands of one man could not but create jealousy and bad feeling between the two great families, and it was doubtless in view of the fact that this arrangement was made. On our arrival, Col. Steinberger finding that petty jealousy and prejudice had yielded to a desire for peace and good laws, assisted the Samoans in the preparation of a more liberal Constitution, and this was ratified by the people. It provides for the election of a King from one of the two royal families, to reign four years and be succeeded by a King chosen from the other royal family, and so on alternately if the Government should remain a monarchy. There shall be a House of Representatives elected every other year by manhood suffrage, and a House of Nobles, who are to be nominated by the people and accepted by the King, and who are to hold for life. The two houses are to have a general legislative power. Provision is made for a Ministry, a Supreme Court, and for the administration of civil and criminal justice, without respect of persons. Trade is to be free and contracts for labor are to be enforced. Special provision is made that after the lapse of seven years a vote shall be taken to decide whether the Government shall then become republican. On the 21st of May the elder Malietoa was selected by the Taimua to serve as King for four years, and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in his honor by the Tuscarora.

Such is the story, much condensed, as it is told by the correspondent of the *Alta*. It appears from other accounts, however, that Col. Steinberger's "mission" was not so highly lauded by a portion of the American residents of the islands, who asserted that he had no official standing, but was merely an adventurer, who had come among the Samoans for mercenary motives. These harsh judgments they had even written in Samoan and posted in a conspicuous place near Apia. Other American citizens thereupon held a meeting, and in the approved style adopted a series of resolutions declaring that they had ascertained positively that the aforesaid reports were false, and denying them *in toto*.

VAN WINKLE, WITH A VARIATION.

A LIVELY INCIDENT OF TRAVEL IN THE SOUTH—HOW SAM CAVED AND ABANDONED HIS HOME.

From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald.

A gentleman residing in this city had occasion a few days since to take a journey down the river and several miles back from it, using a saddle-horse. Darkness overtook him in a sparsely-settled district, and as the roads were in a bad condition and the evening looked threatening, he halted before a forlorn-looking hut and asked if he could find lodging.

"I reckon ye mought," replied the long-haired, sorrowful-eyed squatter, after hesitating a moment.

The Vicksburger found little to eat, and his horse found still less. The squatter and his wife were all alone, and they had but a few words for the stranger, and scarcely spoke to each other. When the evening grew old the traveler camped down on the floor on a blanket, and being very tired he fell asleep, while host and hostess were smoking their black clay pipes at the other end of the room. He had slept about two hours, when the squatter shook him by the shoulder and said:

"Stranger, I'm powerful sorry to disturb ye, but I want to ax a favor."

"Yes—yes—what is it?" inquired the Vicksburger, as he rubbed his eyes and sat up.

"Ye like to see fa'r play, don't ye, stranger?"

"Yes, of course."

"Wall, me'n the old woman can't agree; somehow, she's cross and tetchy, and I guess I'm a trifle ugly. Leastwise, we don't hug up worth old boots. We've fit and fit; I'm old, and she's chuck full o' grit, and it's about an even thing."

"Well, I'm sorry," put in the Vicksburger, as the squatter hesitated.

"We've been a-talkin' since ye cum, stranger, and we've made up to ask ye to hold the candle and to let us go in for an old rouser of a fight—a reg'lar sockdologer—which shall settle our fuss. If I lick, she'll go; if she licks, I'll travel."

"I'm sorry if there's any trouble, and hope you won't fight."

"We've got to do it, stranger," replied the woman. "I won't live with a man who kin lick me, and he's just as high-born. Sam's as good as the run o' men, but he's lazy and sassy, and he wants to wear his hat on his ear!"

"She's right, stranger," said the squatter, "and this cabin can't hold both of us any longer. It's to be a squar' fight—no kicking or clubbing, and we won't go back on yer decision."

The Vicksburger protested, but the woman placed a lighted candle in his hand and posted him in the door, and the man and wife stepped out on the ground.

"Suke, I'm going to wallop ye right smart in just four hoots and a holler!" said the squatter, as he pushed up his sleeves.

"Sam, ye don't weigh 'nuff into three tons!" she replied in a grim voice, and the battle commenced.

The Vicksburger mentally bet twenty to one on the man at the start, but in two minutes he had reduced the odds to ten, and in two minutes more he was betting even. The wife was like a wild-cat, springing, dodging, striking, and clawing, and pretty soon her husband had to stand on the defensive.

"Look out for the Bengal tiger, Suke!" he warned, as he clawed the air.

"I can whip the boots off'n ye, Sam!" she replied, and the battle grew fiercer.

One of the woman's sharp nails struck the husband's eye, and blinded him for an instant. As he threw up his arms she seized both her hands into his hair, yanked him down, and in another moment had the "gouge" on him.

"Sam, do ye cave?" she asked, as they lay quiet.

"That's the dead-wood, Suke, and I'm a licked man!" he mournfully answered.

She let him up, and he turned to the Vicksburger, and inquired:

"Stranger, was it a fa'r fought?"

"I guess it was!"

"Then I travel!"

He entered the hut, put on his coat and hat, took up his rifle, and as he came out he reached his hand to his wife, and said:

"Good-by, Suke! We agreed fa'r and squar', and here I go." Then turning to the traveler, he added:

"Much obleeged stranger; ye held the candle plumb fa'r, and ye didn't holler for either one of us!"

And he walked down to the fence, leaped over, and was soon lost to sight.

"Good 'nuff on the shoot," mused the wife, as she gazed after him, "but his fightin' weight is clar down to nuthin!"

A SINGULAR CRIME.

A letter from Sydney, New South Wales, to the San Francisco *Alta*, dated June 5, says: "A remarkable case tried at the Sydney Criminal Sessions resulted in the conviction of Mr. D. Macquarrie, ship-builder, and Mr. Bridge, his foreman, for a new crime worthy of being rewarded with seven years in a chain gang. It appears that Macquarrie, head and ears in debt, gave a bill of sale over a steam-launch to his bankers, who placed a clerk in possession on a day Macquarrie was giving some friends a trip in her. The bank allowed the trip to take place, their officer accompanying it. On returning at night, Macquarrie and Bridge, after endeavoring to obtain forcible possession of the steamer, made the engineer pile on the fires, take off the side lights, jump ashore, and cast the bank clerk adrift, under a full head of steam, in a crowded part of the harbor. Fortunately, he knew something about steering, and after dashing around the shipping for an hour, his cries for help brought an engineer a-oard, who raked out the fires, and swears that had the solitary voyager let any water into the boiler it would have burst instantly. The perpetrators of this offense got off with three months each."

THE BARREL FEAT ACCOMPLISHED.

The Detroit *Post* of the 19th inst. says: "Bob Blackhawk, the colored man who attempted the novel and difficult feat of standing upon the head of a common barrel and constantly rotating, or turning round, for twenty-four hours, completed his task at 6 o'clock Saturday evening. He commenced at 6 o'clock Friday evening, and during the entire time was watched by two men, who relieved each other at intervals of six hours. They have made affidavit that the feat was squarely and honestly accomplished. Blackhawk complained of a slight soreness in his lower limbs and in the back, the result of his cramped position, but otherwise felt no fatigue or inconvenience. It must be remembered that he was without food or drink during the entire time that he was upon the barrel. When Blackhawk completed his feat, he claimed that he could just as well have remained up twelve hours longer, but the parties who proposed to back him expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with what he had done."

ICE FOR NEW-YORK.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* of the 19th inst. has this paragraph: "The rumor given in our paper the other day, of a large ice sale in Gardiner, proves to be a fact, the Cheeseman, Dresden Ice Company's, and Page's ice houses and ice having been sold to New-York parties at satisfactory prices. The property has been purchased by a newly formed ice company in New-York, called the Kennebec Ice Company, with a capital of $750,000, which is soon to be increased to $1,000,000. It is thought that they will not ship much this Summer, but are building barges and will furnish their own tow-boats preparatory to a permanent and extensive business hereafter. Should the season require it, they will ship a portion of it in the Fall."

CANES FROM A PULPIT.

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says: "The Wesleyan church is being repaired, and the platform and pulpit have been taken down. Rev. L. R. Royce, the Pastor, made with his own hands a number of canes out of the wood of the pulpit, and at the Wesleyan social held at Mr. Corlett's house, Mr. M. B. Clark presented in a very neat little speech these canes to several of the older members of the church, five of whom united with the church at its organization in 1839. Rev. James Christian replied in a speech full of tender reminiscences. Mr. Royce also presented several of the ladies with keepsakes made from the same material. The affair was very enjoyable to all present."

AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

A CHILD STOLEN FROM PROVIDENCE, R. I., NEARLY A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO RETURNS TO HER FATHER'S HOME.

Twenty-three years ago, Jeremiah Perce, a grocer in Providence, eloped with the wife of one of his tenants, leaving his own wife and two children. The woman was Mrs. Thomas M. Harrington, and she was the mother of three children, two girls and a boy. Six months later the mother came back in an apparently repentant mood, and had an interview with her husband, at which she received permission to take the youngest daughter, Mary, aged five years, down street to purchase for her some needed articles of apparel, promising to return by 6 o'clock that evening. From that time the father heard nothing from the child or the mother until within a few weeks, and they have long been supposed to be dead. Nor did the family and friends of Mr. Perce hear anything from him. In May last one of the Providence papers printed an advertisement, dated at Fort Scott, Kansas, and asking for information to be sent to Nat. G. Barter, at the office of the *Sentinel and Pioneer*, of that city, concerning the whereabouts of any person by the name of Harding, Studley, or Harrington, who had resided in Providence for the past twelve or fourteen years. It was added that a lady in Fort Scott, who has relatives with these names, was desirous of hearing from them. The result is thus described by the Providence *Journal*:

This was seen the same evening by Mr. Harrington, the brother of the girl who had been so long missing. He at once forwarded a telegraphic dispatch to the above address, stating that there were parties of all these names living in this city, and that one of them had a daughter stolen about twenty-three years ago, who had never been heard from. This was received at Fort Scott at 8 o'clock the next morning, and by noon a dispatch in answer was received here which brought to young Mr. Harrington and his father the news that their long lost sister and daughter was still living. Letters followed and it was soon ascertained that the news brought by the telegraph was true. Although so young when she was taken away, the girl, now married and the mother of two children, remembered enough of her early life to assure her relatives in this city of this, and her mother, who is still living, put her in possession of other facts. As soon as she could make arrangements she left her home in Fort Scott to pay a visit to her relatives, and arrived in this city a few days ago. From her story we gather the following facts: She distinctly remembers her mother promising her father to take her back at 6 o'clock on the day she was stolen. She says she was with her mother two or three days before she realized that she was being taken away from home. She remembers Mr. Perce joining them, but does not know where, not at that age being acquainted with towns, cities, &c., but it was soon after they left this city. He had changed his name to Charles Pierce, (the ie as long e,) and at once taught her to call herself "Mary Pierce," threatening her with severe punishment if she told any one her name had ever been Harrington. They spent about a year in Dubuque, Iowa, and St. Paul, Minn., and then went to Texas, where Mr. Perce was engaged in raising cattle and sheep, at times doing very well, and at times not so well. They remained in Texas for some years, and then removed to near Baxter Springs, Kan., where Mr. Perce, who had been failing in health for a couple of years, died about fourteen years ago, leaving three sons by Mrs. Harrington, all of whom are now living. She says he was at one time a Universalist clergyman, and at another a Spiritualist, and that wherever he went he won the respect and good will of his fellow-men. Amid all her wanderings and hardships she never forgot that he was not her father, or that her right name was Harrington. She assumed her own name as soon as Mr. Perce died, she then being about fourteen years of age, and set about to learn, if possible, the whereabouts of her father and other relatives, should any of them be alive. She said nothing to her mother about her efforts in this direction, but having somehow got an idea that she had resided in Boston, she at different times got friends to write to parties in that city making inquiries, which, of course, resulted in nothing. After repeated failures she gave up the task, though ever alive to anything that might perhaps put her upon the right track. After Mr. Perce's death her mother sometimes spoke of her relatives, but never volunteered any information in the matter, and she did not think worth while to ask for it. Time passed on, she grew to womanhood, and finally married Mr. Nat. G. Barter, business manager of the *Sentinel and Pioneer*, Fort Scott, Kan., where she now resides. The duties of housekeeping and of caring for two children were not sufficient to erase the intense longing to find her relatives. Her mother had frequently spoken of her family within a few years, and Mrs. Barter had learned the names "Studley" and "Harding" as among them, and when, not long ago, her mother spoke of a desire to visit her sister in Providence, (the first time Mrs. Barter had ever heard the name of this city mentioned in this connection,) inspired with new hope, she at once took means to learn if any of her relatives were yet living. Another pleasant incident connected with this matter is the discovery by Mrs. Barter that her sister, who was a year or two older than she, is married and now living out West, not 500 miles from her own home, whom she has already visited, and where the mother is now living, having been offered a home with the child to whom she had been dead for twenty-three years. It is wonderful that of the two families at that time made desolate, every member except Mr. Perce is now alive.

BEFORE THE REBELLION.

HOW THE REBEL SENATORS SOUGHT TO DEFEAT THE REPUBLICANS.

The Washington *Chronicle* says that the original draft of the appended letter from ex-Senator D. L. Yulee to Joseph Finigan, Secretary of the Secession Committee of Seventy, and the resolutions inclosed, are now in its possession:

PRIVATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: On the other side is a copy of resolutions adopted at a consultation of the Senators from the seceding States in which Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and Florida were present. The idea of the meeting was that the States should go out at once, and provide for the early organization of a Confederate Government—not later than 15th February—this time is allowed to enable Louisiana and Texas to participate. It seemed to be the opinion that if we left here, force, loan, and volunteer bills might be passed, which would put Mr. Lincoln in immediate condition for hostility; whereas, if by remaining in our places until the 4th of March, it is thought we can keep the hands of Mr. Buchanan tied, and disable the Republicans from effecting any legislation which will strengthen the hands of the incoming Administration. These resolutions will be sent by the delegation to the President of the convention. I have not been able to find Mr. Mallory this morning. Hawkins is in Connecticut. I have, therefore, thought it best to send you a copy of the resolutions. In haste. Yours truly,

D. L. YULEE.

To JOSEPH FINIGAN, Esq., Secretary Convention of Seventy, Tallahassee, Fla.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE SENATORS.

Following are the resolutions passed by the Senators referred to in the letter:

1. *Resolved*, In our opinion each of the Southern States should, as soon as may be, secede from the Union.

2. *Resolved*, That provision should be made for a convention to organize a confederacy of the seceding States—the convention to meet not later than the 15th of February, at the City of Montgomery, Ala.

3. *Resolved*, That in view of the hostile legislation that is threatened against the seceding States, and which may be consummated before the 4th of March, we ask instructions whether the delegations are to remain until that date for the purpose of defeating such legislation.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee be and are hereby appointed, consisting of Messrs. Slidell and Mallory, to carry out the objects of this meeting.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The Albany *Argus* says that before proceeding with the work on the new Capitol, the Commissioners have concluded to take the advice of three experts of national reputation, and, accordingly, are consulting with Frederick Law Olmsted, the architect of Central Park, New-York; Leopold Eidlitz, architect of the Jewish Synagogue in New-York, and Henry H. Richardson, architect of the Buffalo Insane Asylum, Trinity Church, Boston, and other large buildings in the country. These gentlemen made an inspection of the new Capitol work and surrounding grounds Saturday last, and in a few days will be prepared to advise the Commissioners in regard to the additional stories, roof, and towers, the administration of the work involved, and the plans for heating, lighting, and ventilation.

AN OLD WEDDING GIFT.

Somebody in St. Louis has come across a letter written nearly eighty years ago, and sent with a wedding gift of a handkerchief to a young lady, on the eve of her marriage. The letter says: "I send you, dear girl, an enchanted handkerchief. If you hold it tight to your mouth when you feel, some hundred years hence, (after the honeymoon,) like finding fault with your husband, it will have a very good effect. I have used one for twenty years, and found it always effectual. Jesting apart, accept the token of my regard, with the hope that your hearts may be so possessed by the witchery of love that you may need no other enchantment to secure you both a happy wedded life."

MORTALITY IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

The monthly mortuary statement for Hudson County, N. J., during June, shows 208 deaths in Jersey City, 57 in Hoboken, 40 in other parts of the county. Of these 202 were males and 158 were under five years of age. Diphtheria had 63 victims, cholera infantum 18, and consumption 43, and 46 are credited to accidents. During May and June, 1875, there were 398—205 males, 193 females. During 1874 and up to July 1, 1875, there were 706 marriages.

LAW REPORTS.

THE CITY'S LIGHTS.

A SUIT TO RECOVER PAY FOR LIGHTING CENTRAL PARK—THE CITY'S ANSWER DECLARED FRIVOLOUS.

The New-York Mutual Gas-light Company made a contract in April, 1873, with the Park Commissioners, to light Central Park at the rate of $36 50 for each lamp, and upon this contract brought a suit against the City to recover $2,865 12, a balance alleged to be due them for such service. The Corporation Counsel answered on behalf of the City as follows:

Defendants aver that all the money authorized by law to be raised, appropriated, and expended for the maintenance and government of parks and places for the year 1873 have been heretofore, and before the commencement of this action, wholly raised, paid out, exhausted, and expended in payment of expenditures duly incurred and payable from said appropriation; and that there is now no money in the City Treasury appropriated or applicable to the payment of the plaintiff's claim herein. And defendants further show that the claim of the plaintiff herein, if incurred, has been incurred by said department in excess of the appropriation, and in contravention of the law in that behalf made and provided, and that the expense of providing gas-light for parks and public squares is payable from the appropriation aforesaid.

Messrs. Wingate & Cullen, counsel for the gas-light company, then made a motion in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Donohue, to strike out the answer as sham, and for judgment upon the same as frivolous; and if such motion should not be granted, then that the first paragraph of the first defense therein be stricken out as sham and irrelevant, and to compel the defendants to render the remainder more definite and certain by specifying whether the appropriation referred to in said answer was expended at the time of the execution of the contract in the complaint mentioned, and how much thereof and for what purposes.

Judge Donohue rendered his decision on the motion yesterday. He says: "The first defense is sham. It is substantially that it is not convenient to pay. The second defense is also frivolous. It is in the alternative. It does not state that there was no appropriation in the Treasury when the contract was made, which is the only defense allowed by law. If the second defense is not frivolous, then the defendants should be compelled to make it specific, by alleging the amount of the appropriation and how it has been spent."

IMPORTED LIQUOR STOLEN.

A GAUGER CHARGED WITH DISHONESTY—TESTIMONY BEFORE COMMISSIONER SHIELDS.

Last Fall Custom-house Inspector Andrew McCort found a lot of brandy in the possession of Thomas Jones, a bung-starter in the employ of Constantine Schnerr, a Custom-house Gauger, and seized it on suspicion of its having been stolen from cases on which Jones had been at work. Jones and others in the employ of Schnerr made affidavits against Schnerr, to the effect that under his instructions they had been engaged for about two years in stealing liquor from casks just landed, and before it had been gauged and duty imposed on it. Schnerr was suspended on these charges, and he asked to be reinstated on the ground that the charges against him were false and had been made by his accusers to save themselves from the consequence of dishonest acts committed without his knowledge. In order to test the truth of the charges, a formal examination was instituted before Commissioner Shields, and the following testimony has thus far been taken, the witnesses, except Jones and Rodenberg, evincing a desire, in giving their testimony, to modify their original charges against Schnerr:

Thomas Jones testified: I live in Madison street, near Reed avenue, Brooklyn; I know Inspector McCort; I took away ten gallons of brandy from casks on Pier No. 2 North River; Schnerr had nothing to do with it; I worked two years for Schnerr, and took wine and lager from casks during all that time; Mr. Rodenberg told me to take it; I turned it over to another man, and he gave it to Wintermeyer, and he gave me one-third; I never gave Schnerr any part of the money for which the liquor was sold; I have taken liquor to Schnerr's house several times; this liquor was taken by me from casks on the piers; I took it out in gauging-pipes, and hid it under my coat; when the liquor was seized by Inspector McCort, I told Schnerr about it, and he said he knew nothing about it, and then told me I had better go and fix it; Schnerr was suspended three weeks after this, and told me to go to Surveyor Sharpe and take all the responsibility of having taken the brandy on myself, and say that only a few gallons of brandy had been taken to give to politicians who were going to the State Convention at Utica; this conversation occurred last October; Schnerr frequently saw me take liquor from the casks, and told me at one time not to go in too heavy.

Bernard Wintermeyer testified: I live at No. 50 Broadway, Brooklyn; I worked for Schnerr nearly two years; I was Jones' partner; he and I were discharged last Fall; I never took liquor out of casks, except when it was given to me and when the owner was present; I took some wine once to Schnerr's house; I got it from a Marshal down town; Schnerr gave me an order to get it; I made an affidavit against Schnerr before Inspector Kiinck through fear; I never gave Schnerr any liquor, except what belonged to me; I never divided any money that liquor sold for with him; Schnerr was always very strict with me, and insisted on my performing my duties; we sometimes took a little liquor from casks that were overflowing, as we could not gauge it until some was taken out; if we had wanted to steal liquor we could have done it without Schnerr knowing of it, because he could not always be with us.

Charles D. Davidson testified: I sold a lot of brandy to a man named Horn for Schnerr; I paid Schnerr for twenty-five gallons of liquor after I made the sale to Horn; I gave Schnerr $48 at one time and the balance afterward; I was with Schnerr on one occasion when he offered to sell liquor to a saloon-keeper in Williamsburg; Horn's saloon was at No. 2 Madison street; when I swore to my affidavit against Schnerr I did not hear the whole of it read.

William L. Brower testified: I was in Schnerr's employ about three months; I was a bung-starter; I took wine to Schnerr's house in Brooklyn in July or August last; I got the wine from Mr. Schnerr's office; Schnerr was on the piers sometimes when we took liquor from the casks, but I do not know whether he saw us do it; Schnerr never gave me any liquor; I carried liquor over to his house in a demijohn; Jones told me to take it over; I have paid money to masters of vessels to get them to bring their vessels over into our district; a gallon of wine was sometimes given to me by the owners of it; this was a common thing.

Theodore Rodenberg testified: I live at No. 323 East Forty-first street; I worked for Schnerr as book-keeper; I made out two returns of the gauging, one return for the importers and one for the Custom-house; I received from importers during the time I was with Schnerr over $7,000 for furnishing them returns, which money I handed over to Schnerr; I have sold brandy for Schnerr to Hollender & Co.; they gave me $100 for it in Schnerr's presence, and I turned the money over to him; I know that Brower and Jones took liquor to Schnerr's house, and brought back the demijohns empty; I know that Schnerr bought empty casks in Brooklyn and took them to his house and had them filled; I have carried liquor over to Schnerr's house; the liquor was taken from the casks before they were gauged; the returns I made of the gauging were duplicate returns; I have seen Jones, Wintermeyer, and Brower frequently take liquor from casks before they were gauged; Schnerr has told me to tell the men to take liquor over to his house.

Thomas Jones, recalled: Schnerr came to my house several times and asked me to modify my affidavit against him, so as to make it more easy for him.

The further hearing will be resumed at noon to-day.

TAMPERING WITH A JURY.

In Part III, of the Marine Court, yesterday, Judge Spaulding presiding, ex-Judge Curtis, who had been engaged in a civil action, called the attention of the court to the fact that the Jury had been approached. He said: Your Honor will remember that we had some difficulty in procuring a jury, and Gen. Chatfield, I have no doubt, by the instigation and instruction of his client, Mr. John H. Flanders, insinuated that some efforts had been made by Commodore Glassen to procure a jury favorable to his side; and, as I was leaving the court last evening, I saw Mr. Frank Webb, the Deputy Marshal who summoned the panel, and I was informed he had been approached by the plaintiff in this action, and also Mr. Thomas Smith, the Clerk of the First District Court, had been approached, and also one of the Jury, Mr. Smith.

Is that so, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith—It is.

Ex-Judge Curtis—So far as Commodore Glassen is concerned, it is not necessary that any vindication should be had at the hands of your Honor from this most foul aspersion. Still, as long as the matter was bruited by the other side, that this matter should be investigated, I deem it my duty, as an officer of the court, to call your Honor's attention to it, and request your Honor to take such action as will be meet.

Judge Spaulding—It is proper the court take into consideration those statements, and if the jury has been tampered with the court certainly ought to know it.

The court finally decided to investigate the matter on Monday next.

STREET-CAR ROBBERY.

Mr. Clarence W. Darling, of No. 413 West Forty-seventh street, was riding up town in a car of the Broadway Line about noon yesterday. He was jostled against by a man on the rear platform, who at almost the same moment jumped off the car and fled. Putting his hand to his vest pocket Mr. Darling discovered that his gold watch was gone. He pursued the thief, and with the assistance of Officer Grogan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arrested him. He was recognized by the Police as Edward Smith, or better known as "Deafy Smith." At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kasmire committed him in default of $2,000 for trial.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MARINE INSURANCE—A DEPARTURE FROM THE CONTRACT IN THE POLICY GROUND FOR REFORMATION.

No. 52.—October Term, 1874.—*The Equitable Safety Insurance Company, appellant, vs. George Hearne.*—Appeal from the Circuit for the District of Massachusetts.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court. The controversy grew out of a contract of insurance upon the same charter party as the case of Hearne against the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, just decided. On the 2d day of May, 1866, Hearne applied by letter of that date to the appellant to "insure $4,000 on the charter party of the bark Maria Henry, valued at $16,000, if you will not charge me more than three per cent.; voyage from Liverpool to Cuba, and to Europe via Falmouth for orders where to discharge. She will take her registered tonnage of coal." On the 4th of that month the company replied: "We cannot write the charter of the bark Maria Henry at your rate, viz., three per cent., including coals from Liverpool to Cuba. Our rate will be four per cent. for the voyage, to include coals." On the 7th of that month Hearne answered, arguing against the rate proposed, and offered "three per cent. or four per cent., one and a half per cent. to be returned if no loss." On the day following the company responded, "We will write upon the charter of the bark Maria Henry, as proposed by you, Europe to Cuba and back to Europe, at three and a half per cent. net. It is worth something, you know, to cover the risk at the port of loading in Cuba." On the next day Hearne wrote, "I accept your proposition in reference to the insurance of the bark Maria Henry. Please insure $4,000 at three and a half per cent. on the charter, valued at $16,000, at and from Liverpool to Cuba, and to Europe via a market port, for orders where to discharge." The contract, as expressed in the policy, is for "$4,000 on charter of bark Maria Henry, at and from Liverpool to port of discharge in Cuba, and at and thence to port of discharge in Europe." The facts of the case are the same in all respects, down to the close of the litigation at law between the parties, inclusive, as those in Hearne vs. The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, as set forth in the opinion of the court in that case. That opinion is referred to for the particulars. Hearne, having been defeated in his action at law, filed this bill for the reformation of the contract, as stated in the policy. The Circuit Court decreed in his favor. The company has brought the case here for review. It is not denied that the correspondence constituted a preliminary agreement. Such clearly was its effect. The policy was intended to put the contract in a more full and formal shape. The assured was bound to read the letters of the company in reply to his own with care. It is to be presumed he did so. He had a right to assume that the policy would accurately conform to the agreement thus made, and to rest confidently in that belief. It is not probable that he scanned the policy with the same vigilance as the letters of the company; they tended to prevent such scrutiny, and, if it were necessary, threw him off his guard. The principles on which a court of equity will exercise the jurisdiction invoked by the appellee were considered in the case before referred to. What was there said need not be repeated. In this case Hearne's proposition to the company was to insure upon the charter "voyage from Liverpool to Cuba, and to Europe via Falmouth." The company's response, as before stated, was: We will insure "as proposed by you—Europe to Cuba—at three and one-half per cent. It is worth something, you know, to cover the risk at port of loading in Cuba." This is the language of the parties, and it is the essence of the correspondence. Suppose the language of these sentences had been incorporated in the policy in this form: This company hereby insure $4,000 upon the charter of the bark Maria Henry, as proposed by the assured, from "Europe to Cuba and back to Europe at three and one-half per cent. net"—the premium is enhanced "to cover the risk at port of loading in Cuba,"—what would have been the legal result? Can it be doubted that the policy would be held to cover alike the voyage to a port of discharge in Cuba, a voyage thence, if necessary, to a port of loading in Cuba, and a voyage from the latter to Europe? The "port of loading" is the only one mentioned in the letter. It seems to have been uppermost in the mind of the writer. The risk is referred to as a distinct and separate one. The implication is that the port might be one other than the port of unloading. The right to go to both rests upon the same foundation, and it is not more clear as to one than the other. What is implied is as effectual as what is expressed. The intent of the parties, as manifested, is the contract. Upon any other construction the important language as to "the port of loading" would be insensible and without effect. No other interpretation, we think, can reasonably be given to it. In this controversy the clear terms of the preliminary agreement warranted the court below in overruling the departure from it found in the policy. We have examined the case only in the light of its own inherent facts. We have found it necessary to consider the usage alleged to exist at Liverpool touching voyages in the trade from that port to Cuba. It seems clear to us that the judgment below does not need further support. We therefore forbear to remark upon the subject. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

A MILKMAN'S RIGHT TO LIVE.

In the suit of Philip C. Cummings against William B. Timberman, an application was made to compel the latter to apply $49 due him from his customers for milk in part payment of a judgment against him by Cummings. Chief Justice Daly, of the Court of Common Pleas, in denying the motion, lays down the rule as to earnings which cannot be taken from a judgment debtor, as follows:

"This application must be denied. The $49, which the plaintiff asks to have applied toward the payment of the judgment, are earnings of the defendant for his personal services within the past sixty days, and cannot be applied when it appears, by his affidavit, that such earnings are necessary for the family wholly supported by him, consisting of his father, mother, and sister. He drives a milk-wagon, which is mortgaged for more than it is worth, and earns a small amount daily by getting milk from a person in Westchester, and retailing it to his customers in this city—the milk being given to him at a fixed price, to be paid out of the money which he obtains from the customers to whom he retails it. The small amount remaining beyond what must be paid for the milk is evidently not more than sufficient to support himself and the family supported by him. The proceeding must, therefore, be discharged, as the amount which is due will be required, when collected from time to time, for the support of himself and family. The supplementary proceedings, therefore, must be discharged, and the application for a Receiver denied.

THE DEAD BROUGHT TO LIFE.

In April, 1873, Levi Aarnos, a hatter, doing business at the corner of Broome street and the Bowery, was charged with receiving two lots of furs stolen from the store of Sylvester Brush, No. 429 Broome street, by a porter named John Rademacher, who admitted having sold them to Aarons for a trifle. Two indictments were found against Aarons, and he was admitted to bail in $2,000 on each indictment. Some time since representations, which appeared to be reliable, were made at the District Attorney's office that Aarons had died, and a motion was made in open court for a vacation of the bail. Acting on the information received the alleged death of Aarons was accepted as genuine, the bail was vacated, and a minute of the demise of the accused entered on the papers. Subsequently, however, Chief Clerk Clark, of the District Attorney's office, discovered that Aarons was still in the land of the living, and procured a bench warrant for the arrest of the "dead" Levite. Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, who were detailed to effect the capture of Aarons, and were instructed to secure his body dead or alive, watched his house, No. 395 First avenue, for some time without result, but yesterday succeeded in capturing the lamented hat dealer in the full enjoyment of life and health at the corner of Centre and Chambers streets. Aarons, who was thunderstruck on being arrested, denied that the report of his death was of his creation, and remarked that "it had cost him something like $11,000 to die." The prisoner was brought to the Court of General Sessions and commited to the Tombs without bail.

A KEEPER OF A DISREPUTABLE DEN SENT TO PRISON.

John King, a brutal-looking fellow, was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland, in General Sessions, yesterday, charged with keeping a disorderly house in the basement of the building No. 238 William street, the upper part of which is owned and occupied by a butcher named Kahn and his family. From the opening of Assistant District Attorney Nolan it appeared that the den kept by King was one of the vilest and most disreputable in the City, one its worst features being the extreme youth of the unfortunate females kept there. The scenes carried on nightly in this den of infamy were of the most disgraceful kind. Boisterous singing, dancing, and rows were of frequent occurrence, and the place was an eyesore to the residents of the locality. The basement was situated within thirty feet of the Newsboys' Lodging-house, in New Chambers street, and the inmates of that admirable institution, while attending night-school, were within easy hearing distance of the disgusting sounds constantly emanating therefrom. The sense of decency of the residents of the locality was violated at all hours of the night, and it was determined that something should be done to abate the evil. King was appealed to, and promised to conduct his house "more respectably" in future, but failed to keep his promise, and the nuisance continued to flourish. Finally Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Newsboys' Home, determined to do all in his power to rid the locality of a nuisance so detrimental to the morals of the homeless boys under his care, and lodged a complaint against King, who was arrested. On the trial yesterday Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Thomas L. Tighe, and others testified to the disgraceful character of the place kept by King, and the jury, without leaving their seats, found him guilty. Counsel for the prisoner moved that the court suspend sentence, on the understanding that the nuisance complained of be discontinued. Judge Sutherland disregarded the appeal of counsel, and sentenced King to three months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $200, the prisoner to stand committed until the fine be paid.

COURT NOTES.

The Court of General Sessions, having concluded the business before it, yesterday adjourned for the term.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Petro Burriatti, an Italian, charged with stealing $150 in money and a policy of insurance from a fellow-countryman, named Giuseppe Costa, living at No. 26 South Fifth avenue, on the 29th June, was tried and acquitted.

James Kennedy, of No. 83 Willett street, charged with snatching a watch, valued at $50, from Patrick McGill, of No. 96 Thompson street, on the 9th inst., pleaded guilty to grand larceny in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three years in State Prison.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Charles Daly, a machinist, charged with pointing a pistol at Louis Minicus, proprietor of the lager-beer saloon No. 404 First avenue, in a dispute about the payment of drinks, on the 4th of July, was found guilty of assault, and sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Mary A. McGovern, aged fifteen, and employed by Mrs. Bertha Fernandez, No. 989 Broadway, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail by Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with stealing twenty-one yards of silk, worth $60, from her employer.

John Norman, of Fifty-seventh street and Eleventh avenue, on Tuesday night, forcibly took from Mrs. Augusta Hinchman her pocket-boook while walking on Tenth avenue and fled. He was yesterday arrested and committed for trial by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court.

A burglar giving the name of Frank Rhinehardt was caught by Detective Jennyss, of the Twelfth Precinct, on Tuesday night in the pork-packing house of David Warwick, No. 210 East One Hundredth and Twentieth street. He was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Flammer, at the Harlem Police Court.

John Kinney, of No. 427 First avenue, the young boy who, in a tenement-house fight on Sunday, beat Mrs. Mary Masterson so severely that she shortly after was prematurely confined, was arrested yesterday by Officer Leary, of the Yorkville Police Court Squad. Kinney was committed without bail by Justice Kilbreth to await the result of Mrs. Masterson's injuries.

On Monday night a young desperado named John Thompson robbed an intoxicated man who was lying asleep in a hallway in Tenth avenue. When arrested by Officer Cottrell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, two silver goblets, which had been flattened by a hammer, were found in Thompson's pockets. Officer Cottrell yesterday discovered the owner of the goblets. They proved to be part of the proceeds of a burglary committed the same night upon Mrs. Flynn's liquor store, No. 831 Tenth avenue. Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday committed Thompson for trial on charges of highway robbery and burglary. The prisoner but recently completed a term in the State prison for burglary.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

New-York Mutual Gas Light Company vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

In the matter of Martin.—Motion granted.

Tinkerman vs. Dempsey.—Injunction granted.

See Opinions.—Cummings vs. Timberman; Fitzgerald vs. Belden.

August Reyher vs. Elizabeth Reyher.—Order of reference granted.

ARREST OF HORSE THIEVES.

Thomas Gooch and Patrick Oates, two boys, were yesterday found on the Boulevard by Officer Burke, of the Thirty-first Precinct, with a horse and harness in their possession, which they were offering for sale for a sum far beneath the value of the property. They were arrested and taken before Justice Flammer, at the Harlem Police Court, who committed them to await the appearance of the owner.

Thomas Ryan, of Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth street, a few nights ago broke into the stable of Eli Martin, No. 308 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, and stole two valuable horses. One he sold to Peter Miller, of No. 330 East Fortieth street, for $20, and the other to a farmer in Westchester County for $40. Ryan was arrested on Tuesday. Justice Flammer, sitting at the Harlem Police Court, yesterday committed him for trial.

Another complaint has been preferred against John Donnelly, the stableman, who was a few days ago committed for stealing a horse from his employer, Mr. Mitchell, of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. Yesterday William H. Briggs, of Fordham, appeared at the Harlem Police Court and identified Donnelly as the thief who some time ago stole a horse from him while in his employ. Donnelly is also charged with an attempt to steal a horse valued at $10,000 from a Westchester gentleman, who is expected to appear against him in a day or two. Donnelly claims that he is subject to fits of insanity, during which he has a mania for horse-stealing. One of these fits cost him a term in Sing Sing.

CRUELTY TO A CHILD.

A case of cruelty to a child, which will probably have a fatal ending, has just come to light in Brooklyn. The name of the child is Mary Cooney. She is ten years of age and resides with her parents at No. 13 Jackson street. On the 13th inst. the child was standing in the yard attached to the house, when a Mrs. Thomas Olwell, who also lives at No. 13 Jackson street, assaulted her without provocation, beating her on the head and legs with a broom-stick, in such a manner as to cause several deep cuts and a number of bruises. The child on Tuesday night was in a dying condition, and her father sent for Coroner Nolan, who took her ante-mortem statement. It was very brief, and merely stated the facts as related above. A little boy, named Francis Russell, witnessed the assault. The woman Olwell was placed under arrest to await the result of the child's injuries.

ROBBERY ON A CONEY ISLAND BOAT.

James Brown was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, on complaint of Capt. John Lynch, commander of the steam-boat Arrowsmith, plying between this City and Coney Island, who charged Brown with having broken into the office on board the steamer, while she was lying at her dock at Coney Island, and stealing $200 in money. As the offense was committed within the jurisdiction of Kings County, the prisoner was taken to Brooklyn for examination. He was locked up in the First Precinct Station-house, and will be brought before Justice Walsh this morning.

AN UNFORTUNATE BIGAMIST.

Ellen Quinn, aged nineteen, pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary. The sentence is the lowest the court could impose. The prisoner married Quinn when she was seventeen years old, but learning on the day after the marriage that he had a wife living, left him. Thinking that she was not legally married, she subsequently united herself in matrimony to a young man named Nagle. Judge Moore, in view of these facts, promised to ask the Governor for a pardon for the prisoner.

FLIGHT OF A DEBTOR PREVENTED.

Motion was made yesterday in the City Court, Brooklyn, before Judge Reynolds, in the case of McCaffrey against McMahon, to vacate an order of attachment procured by the plaintiff on $98,000 which is held by the City Controller and owing to McMahon for grading and paving streets. The motion to vacate was resisted on the ground that the defendant was about to abscond without paying his creditors. Judge Reynolds denied the motion. McMahon owes some money to McCaffrey, borrowed in 1873, and hence the attachment against the $98,000.

A MERCHANT ASSAULTED BY A THIEF.

James Murphy, aged seventeen years, a driver residing on Madison street, was held by Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, in default of $6,000 bail, to answer charges of larceny and felonious assault. Mr. William J. Andrews, foreman for Mr. William Lottimer, of No. 75 Leonard street, charged that yesterday morning Murphy came to the store and stole a box of handkerchiefs worth $50, and that when detained by Mr. Andrews, who caught him as he was leaving, he fired a pistol at him, the ball from which missed Mr. Andrews, striking a truck in front of the store.

A LOOSE AFFIDAVIT.

In a suit brought by William N. Fitzgerald against E. P. Belden application was made to Chief Justice Daly, at the Court of Common Pleas to vacate an attachment against some books of defendant, which were charged to have been secreted with intent to defraud his (defendant's) creditors. The Judge held the affidavit on which the attachment was issued to be insufficient, and in granting the motion said: "If it had appeared that the secreting of the books by the plaintiff's employes was done by the authority, or with the knowledge and approbation of the defendant Belden, then it would show a case in which the defendant had secreted or was about to secrete his property, with an intent to defraud his creditors. Such an intent on the part of the defendant cannot be assumed from the act of his employe without connecting the defendant by some evidence with the act, and there is nothing in the affidavit to show that he had any knowledge of it. There is not only this defect in the affidavit, but it is not even directly sworn to, but is referred to as contained in another affidavit, without stating that that affidavit is anywhere on file, or without a copy of the affidavit being annexed to the affidavit on which the attachment is ordered, which is a kind of evidence too loose to be received as proof of the fact relied upon for the attachment, if that fact were otherwise sufficient. The attachment must therefore be discharged upon the ground that it was not warranted by the affidavit.

MAILING IMPROPER CARDS.

Chauncy Deval, of The Corner, near Mount Pleasant, Ulster County, N. Y., was arrested by Mr. Anthony Comstock, on Tuesday afternoon, and brought down to the City and arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday afternoon, on the charge of mailing cards of an improper character. He advertised in the *Schoolday Magazine* that he sold transparent address cards of an attractive character. When he got orders for such cards, he would mail with them other cards of a highly objectionable nature. On being arrested by Mr. Comstock he admitted his guilt. He was held to answer in default of $1,500 bail.

BROOKLYN SUED WITHOUT SUCCESS.

Ex-City Treasurer Sprague sued the City of Brooklyn, some time ago, to recover a deed of trust for $191,000, which he had given to secure the city in the event of judgment being entered against him in certain charges of malfeasance in office, pending when the deed of trust was given. Sprague was tried and acquitted, and he at once commenced suit to recover the deed of trust. Justice Barnard, on motion of counsel for the city, yesterday dismissed the suit and expressed the opinion that notwithstanding Sprague's acquittal, he was guilty of malfeasance in office.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
18—Chamberlain vs. Elliott.
19—Carpenter vs. Strange. Executrix.
35—Frost vs. Van Loon, &c.
36—Muller vs. Grantz, &c.
39—Industrial Exhibition Co. vs. Morgenthau.
45—Life Ass'n of America vs. Rhodes.
56—Society for Reform of Juvenile Delinqu'ts vs. Weber, &c.
70—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
79—Lozier vs. Nelson, (2 motions.)

Nos.
80—Duncan vs. De Witt.
81—Morris vs The Fleetwood Ass'n, &c.
82—Dater, Ex'r, &c. vs. Dater.
86—Hucwell vs. Driscoll.
98—Jackson vs. Barr, &c.
142—Graham vs. Good.
143½—Keymalen vs. Goulden.
144—Geoth vs. Gerkins.
148—Tappan vs. Da Cunha.
150—Jordan vs. Midland Term'l and FerryCo.
166—Baldwin vs. Southern and At. Tel. Co.
169—Same vs. Same.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Adjourned for the term.

AN OLD CONFIDENCE GAME.

AN UNSUSPECTING GERMAN ROBBED OF ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS—ARREST OF ONE OF THE THIEVES.

At about 11 o'clock Tuesday night the attention of Officer Rathgen was drawn by repeated discharges of a pistol to an open field near the Hoboken bath-houses. He ran to the spot from which the noise proceeded, and was informed by a German, who gave his name as Charles Janisch, that he had been robbed of $175, and that he was firing at one of the retreating robbers. The officer succeded in overtaking the accused man and took him to the station-house, where he gave his name as Thomas A. Lewis. Both men were locked up—Janisch as a witness. Yesterday morning, when Lewis was arraigned before Recorder Bohnstedt, Janisch was sworn and told the story of the robbery. He said that he had come from the West, intending to sail to Europe yesterday in one of the Cunard steamers. While riding into Jersey City on a Pennsylvania Railroad train, he made the acquaintance of two men, of whom one was the prisoner Lewis. After the usual manner of confidence operators these fellows were professedly going to the same place for which Janisch was bound. He went with them to several drinking saloons, and finally accompanied them to Hoboken. They stopped at Otto's Cottage, near the Hoboken Ferry, and during the course of a conversation Lewis produced what seemed to be a knife, and wagered his confederate $100 that he could not open the blade. The confederate would be very willing to wager the money if he had it; but he had nothing of value except $6,000 worth of gold dust. Perhaps Mr. Janisch would loan him $100 until he could get his gold dust converted. Janesch drew his wallet containing $175 from his pocket, when Lewis' confederate seized the wallet and ran off, closely pursued by Lewis. Janisch overtook Lewis, who then pretended that he was merely making an effort to overtake his confederate, and offered to make restitution. He induced Janisch to accompany him to the place where the firing occurred, where Lewis offered him a valueless oroide watch. Janisch began to be suspicious, and refused to entertain the proposition. Lewis took to his heels again, and Janisch finding it impossible to overtake him, fired at him.

After the examination, Lewis was committed without bail and sent to jail. The Police are looking for his confederate, but have discovered no trace of the thief. Janisch is held as a witness.

A NEW GERMAN STEAM-SHIP.

At noon yesterday the new steamer Wieland, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company's line, arrived in this port, after a short passage from Hamburg. The steamer was originally intended for the Eagle Line, and this is her first trip across the ocean. She is a brig-rigged screw steamer, built after the same model as the other steamers of the Hamburg Line. The passenger accommodations are superb, and her interior fittings are marvels of taste and elegance. Her cabin for saloon passengers, which is situated in the aft part of the vessel, is elegantly furnished, and has accommodations for about eighty persons. The furniture in this compartment is made of black mahogany and rosewood. In this part of the vessel are the library and smoking room, both of which are furnished on the same scale of magnificence as the grand saloon. The library, which is well stocked with English, French, and German books and periodicals, is also furnished with a fine upright piano. The accommodations for the second-class passengers are also very fine. Their state-rooms, which are situated immediately forward of the officers' quarters, are roomy, well ventilated, and very tastefully furnished. The steerage passengers, for which the Wieland has accommodations for about 800, are well provided for. Their quarters, which are between decks in the forward part of the vessel, are divided into six compartments, each having separate entrances for male and female passengers, the whole being connected with the main deck by four very wide staircases. Adjoining the female department are the hospital and rooms for invalids of both sexes and the reading-room. The vessel has three decks, including the hurricane deck, and in addition to steam carries a large spread of canvas. She was built by Messrs. Alexander Stevens & Co., of Linthouse, near Glasgow, Scotland. Her engines were made by the same firm, and are of the direct acting compound class of 600 horse power. Her principal dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 385 feet; length of keel, 375 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet. Her officers are: C. Hebich, Captain; A. Albers, first officer; William Boesche, second officer; Henry Liethauser, third officer; William McFarlane, chief engineer; Theodore Diedrichsen, second engineer, with about half a dozen assistants.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday, Mr. William H. Nelson, President of the Board, in the chair. A communication was read from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment requesting the Commissioners to furnish their estimates of expenditure for the ensuing year. A resolution was adopted authorizing the establishment of a grammar school and primary department in the new building at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue. Reports were read from the Finance Committee recommending the expenditure of an aggregate sum of $75,281 95 for repairs, &c., in the several schools. The board authorized the expenditure. An amendment to the by-laws providing that all young lady teachers shall be required to attend the Saturday session of the Normal College until they shall have had two years' experience in the public schools, was approved by the board. Mr. Wood brought forward a resolution proposing in effect that the age of children attending the evening school might be raised from ten to twelve years. He represented as absurd the idea of a child of ten years deriving any advantage from attending an evening school after a hard day's work. He thought, too, that the board should, so far as possible, encourage the attendance at the day schools. Another objection to the attendance of so young children at the evening schools was that it drove away the elder persons for whom the schools were intended, as they did not like to be brought into contact with children. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-laws. A proposition was brought forward by Commissioner Herring to the effect that sewing should be taught in the primary schools. Not receiving a two-thirds vote, it was rejected. Commissioner Herring then renewed his proposition that music should be made a branch of study in the common schools, and that a musical director and eight assistant musical directors should be appointed. On the motion of Commissioner Man, the subject was laid over for discussion until the first meeting in September. The board then adjourned until the first Wednesday of that month.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL ROAD.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company was held at No. 68 William street yesterday. Mr. Mitchell, the President, Mr. Plankington, of Milwaukee, Mr. Wadsworth, the Vice President, and Messrs. Dows, Gurney, Frank, and Burke were present. Besides the usual routine business transacted the Directors authorized the purchase of a number of locomotives and freight cars, in view of the large increase of business expected in the Fall in the transportation of the growing crop of grain.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Western Union... 80¾	200 Tol. & Wab.... 6
100 do.......b3. 80¾	100 do.......b3. 6¼
400 do........ 80⅝	300 do........ 6½
100 do......s3. 80¾	100 do......b3. 6½
500 do........ 80¼	900 North-western... 41½
100 do........ 80¼	400 do......s3. 41⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 25½	400 do......s3. 41⅝
600 Pac. Mail....b3. 38⅝	500 do......b3. 41¾
100 do......s5. 38⅜	2700 do........ 41¾
300 do........ 38⅜	700 do......s3. 41⅝
200 do......b3. 38⅜	300 do......s3. 41⅝
800 Erie Railway.... 15¼	100 North-western Pf. 54½
200 do......b3. 15¼	200 Union Pacific.... 73½
800 Lake Shore.... 60⅝	200 St. Paul Pref.... 60¾
100 do......s3. 60½	50 do........ 60⅝
500 do........ 60⅝	100 do......s3. 60½
200 do......s5. 60½	100 do........ 60
200 do........ 60⅝	600 St. Paul.... 37⅛
100 do.....b60. 60½	200 do........ 37¼
1400 do........ 60⅝	100 do......b3. 37⅜
200 do......b3. 60⅝	200 do........ 37¼
200 do......b3. 60¼	1000 do........ 37⅛
600 do........ 60⅝	300 do........ 37
100 do......b3. 60⅝	100 do......c. 36¾
200 Illinois Central.... 99	100 do........ 37
200 do........ 98½	50 Reno 2d, Pref.... 94

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '65, new....117⅝	$1,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67.......12.119¼
5,000 do.........117⅝	700 do.........119½
10,000 do.........117½	10,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67.......b.c.119
3,000 do.......12.117½	27,000 U. S. 5s, 1881, Coup.......12.115
1,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67.......12.119	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 N. Car. 6s, old A. & O.... 20½	700 Erie Railway.b. c. 15⅛
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d.106	200 do.... 15
2,000 Am D'k. Imp. Co. 7s.... 99¾	500 do.... 14⅞
4,000 Mil. & St.P.1st LaC. Div.... 91	300 do.......b3. 15
1,000 Chi. & N. W. C. C. Gld. B. 84	100 do.......b3. 15⅛
4,000 do.... 83¾	100 do.......b3. 15¼
11,000 do.... 84	200 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 60⅝
5,000 Iowa M.8s,1st. 80	100 do.... 60⅜
2,000 M. & E. Con.B.103	400 do.......s5. 60⅜
3,000 C. Pac. G. B....101	300 do.......s4. 60¾
12,000 do....b. c.100⅞	700 do.... 60⅜
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Br.... 92	100 do.... 60⅛
2,000 do.... 91¾	100 do......s7. 60¼
5,000 do....b. c. 91½	100 do......s5. 60¼
10,000 Un. Pac. 7s L. G.... 99¾	2100 do......c3. 60¼
3,000 Un. Pac. 1st...101	600 do.... 60⅜
1,000 do.... 100⅞	100 do.... 60¼
6,000 N.J.C.1st Con.104¼	100 do......b3. 60⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.... 60	500 do.... 60⅜
3,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 48	10 do.... 60⅝
3,000 Mich. S. 2d....101¾	100 do......s4. 60½
20 Continental Bk...100	400 do.... 60⅛
9 Metropolitan Bk.133	100 do.... 60¾
7 Ninth Nat. Bank. 80	100 do.... 60⅛
100 Quick. Pf. b.c.s3. 20¼	200 Chic. & R. I....105½
26 Del. & H. Canal..119½	200 do.......b. c.105⅜
100 do.... 119¼	28 Mor. & Es....b. c.102¼
200 ML&MPfa.pd.b.c. 11¼	65 D., L. & W...b. c.119⅞
25 Mich Cen....b.c. 67½	100 do.... 119¾
200 Pac. Mail....b.c. 38⅝	1100 Chic. &N.W.b. c. 41½
100 do.... 38¼	200 do.... 41⅛
200 do......c. 38¼	300 do.... 41X
500 do......s3. 38⅝	300 do.... 41¼
300 do.... 38⅜	50 do.... 41⅛
1500 do.... 38⅝	700 do......s3. 41¼
100 do.....b3. 38¼	1200 do.... 41⅜
100 do.....s3. 38⅜	1200 do.... 41½
500 do.... 38¼	100 do.... 41⅝
400 do.... 38⅜	400 do.... 41¾
700 do.... 38½	400 do.... 41⅝
100 do......c. 38½	200 do.... 41⅞
1400 do.... 38⅝	3200 do.... 42
5600 do.... 38¾	200 do......b3. 42⅛
2200 do.... 38⅞	200 do.... 42
2300 do......c. 38⅞	500 do.... 41⅞
1200 do.... 39	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b. c.c. 54½
400 do.... 39⅛	100 do.... 54¼
800 do.... 39¼	300 do.... 55
600 do.... 39⅜	200 T. W. & W...b. c. 6⅝
600 do.... 39¼	300 do.... 6½
500 do.... 39⅛	400 do.... 6⅜
200 N.Y.C.&H.b. c.s3.104	23 Chi. & Alt..b. c.c.103¼
100 do.... 103¾	21 Chi. & Alt.Pf.b.c.107¾
100 Illinois Cen..b. c. 98½	200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3 36⅞
300 West. Union.b. c. 80¼	800 do.... 36⅜
200 do......s3. 80⅛	300 do.... 36⅝
600 do.... 80⅛	400 do.... 36⅝
1500 do.... 80	500 do.... 36¾
100 do......c. 80	100 do.... 36⅞
200 do.... 80⅛	300 do.... 37
100 do.... 80¼	300 do.... 37⅛
200 do.... 80⅜	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 59¾
15 Wells-F. Ex..b. c. 82½	800 do.... 59⅜
5 U. S. Express.b.c. 46	400 do.... 59½
10 Amer. Ex....b. c. 57¾	100 do......b3. 59½
700 Union Pac....b. c. 73½	100 do......b3. 59⅞
300 do.... 73½	100 do.... 60
100 do.... 73⅝	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 25½
19 N. J. Central.b.c.110½	200 do.... 25⅝
	200 do.... 25⅜
	100 do.... 25½
	30 N. Y., N. H. & H..143
	10 do......b. c.143
	100 O. & M....b. c. 23½
	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 3⅜
	100 do.... 3¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 Ohio & Miss.2d. 76	300 Pacific Mail.... 39¼
10,000 N. W. Consol. Cou. Gold bds. 84¼	900 do.... 39⅜
200 Lake Shore....s3. 60⅝	100 do.... 39¼
200 do.... 60⅝	200 do.... 39⅜
100 Western Union... 80¼	1800 do.... 39⅜
100 do......s3. 80⅛	200 do......b3. 39¼
100 do......b3. 80⅛	100 do.... 39¼
300 do......b3. 80⅛	100 do.....s30. 39¼
300 do......b3. 80½	100 do.... 39⅜
6 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅛	1500 do.... 39⅜
400 Erie Railway.b3. 15¼	1400 do.... 39⅝
200 do......s3. 15¼	400 do.... 39⅝
100 do......s3. 15⅛	200 do.... 39⅝
300 St. Paul.... 37	200 North-west... 42
100 St. Paul Pref.... 60	200 do.... 42
100 Tol. & Wab.... 6½	2300 do.... 41⅞
60 New-Jersey R....130	200 do......b3. 41⅞
200 C., C. & I. C.... 3¾	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 25½
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 15	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......116⅝	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......116¾
9,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....b. c.116½	38,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....117¾
31,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......116⅝	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......119¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, N.. 49¾	16 N.Y.C. & H.R.b. c.104
1,000 Cent. Pac. G.B.101	100 do.... 104¼
15,000 Un.Pac.1st....100½	8 Illinois Central.... 98¼
15,000 Un.Pac.7s.L.G. 99¾	200 Erie Rail..b. c.s3. 15⅛
15,000 do.....b3. 99⅞	200 do.... 15⅛
20,000 do.... 100	100 do......b3. 15¼
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 96¼	200 do.... 15⅛
5,000 Mor. & Es.con.103¾	300 do.... 15⅜
5,000 C.,C.&I.C.1st. 48	45 do.... 15⅜
5,000 P. of Mo. 1st... 95	1600 do......b3. 15¼
6,000 C.,P. & Ash.O.102	200 L.S.&M.S.R....b.c. 60⅝
1,000 M&St.P.8s.1st. La C. Div.... 91	500 do.... 60⅜
10,000 Tol.&Wab.1st, St.L.Div.b.c... 60	1280 do.... 60⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. B.... 84⅜	200 do.....s3. 60¾
5,000 Erie 3d...b. c. 98	1900 do.... 60⅞
5,000 Erie 5th...b. c. 96	100 N. J. Cent....b. c.110
15 Bk.of Commerce.122	100 C. & R. I.....b. c.105⅜
100 M. L. & M., Ass, Pd....b. c. b3. 11	100 do.... 105¼
100 At. & Pac. Tel.... 20½	100 Un. Pac. R.b.c. b3. 73⅞
100 do....b.c.. 20	600 do.... 74
200 W. U. Tel.....b. c. 80⅜	200 do.... 74⅛
700 do.... 80¼	100 do.... 74⅜
1000 do......b3. 80¼	100 do.... 74½
100 do.... 80⅛	100 do.... 74⅞
200 do......b3. 80¼	600 do.... 74⅞
500 do.... 80⅜	100 do......s3. 74¾
1000 do.... 80½	100 do.... 74½
700 do.... 80⅝	200 C. M. & St. P.b.c. 37¼
300 do.... 80½	400 do.... 37⅜
200 do.... 80⅜	50 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 60½
100 Quick. M. Co.b. c. 13⅞	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 6⅝
5 American Ex.... 58	200 Chic. & N.W..b.c. 41¾
10 Adams Ex....b. c. 99¾	400 do.... 41⅞
300 Pacific Mail..b. c. 39⅜	300 do.... 42
100 do......c. 39⅜	300 do.... 42⅛
200 do......s3. 39¼	300 do......b3. 42¼
200 do.... 39¼	800 do.... 42¼
2600 do.... 39⅜	200 do.... 42⅛
100 do......b3. 39⅜	100 do.... 42
	30 Chi. & Alt....b. c.104½
	100 O. & Miss.......b. c. 23¾
	100 do......s3. 23⅞
	100 do.... 24
	72 Morris & Es.b. c.102½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$8,000 Cen.Pac. G. B.101	100 Union Pacific.... 74
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 96⅜	300 do.... 73¾
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div. 60¼	100 do.... 74
200 Quicksilver.... 14	400 North-western.... 42
100 Mari. L. & M.,A.pd. 10⅞	300 do.... 42⅛
5 Consol Coal. 48	1300 do.... 42¼
700 Western Union... 80⅜	900 do.... 42¼
300 do.....b3. 80½	300 do....b3. 42⅜
300 do.... 80½	100 North-w'n Pref. 55½
400 do......s3. 80½	90 New-Jersey....130
900 Pacific Mail.... 39⅜	200 Rock Island....105½
300 do......b3. 39½	900 St. Paul.... 37⅜
800 do.... 39⅝	100 do.....s3. 37⅛
100 Erie Railway.... 15¼	200 do.....b3 37¼
100 do......b3. 15⅜	1100 St. Paul.Pref... 60¼
500 do.... 15⅜	200 do.... 60¼
100 Lake Shore....s4. 60⅞	100 do.... 60
1100 do.... 60⅞	100 Del., Lac. & West.119¾
400 do......s3. 60⅞	56 do.... 119⅞
600 do.... 60⅞	24 do.....b3.120
1300 do.... 60⅞	300 Tol. & Wabash... 6⅞
600 do......s3. 60⅞	200 Han. & St. Jo.... 25½
50 Illinois Central.. 98¼	200 Pacific of Mo.... 49½
	80 Morris & Essex..102½

WEDNESDAY, July 21—P. M.

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day were somewhat larger than yesterday, and some new features were added to the active list. The tendency of the market was toward improvement, and, in many instances, there was a steady advance during the day. Pacific Mail became suddenly active after mid-day, and advanced from 38⅛ to 39⅝, the last sales having been at a reaction of only ⅛ ₰ cent. The transactions in this stock footed up 33,600 shares, a larger amount than for some time past. Early in the day the general market declined, but subsequently a recovery ensued, and at the close there was a strong feeling. North-western common rose from 41¼ to 42⅜, Preferred from 54¼ to 55½, St. Paul common from 36½ to 37⅜, and the preferred from 59½ to 60; the last named closing at 60. Lake Shore fell off to 60¼, but afterward rose to 60⅞ @61, the closing figures. Union Pacific advanced from 73½ to 74⅞, the improvement having been most marked at the second call. For a time there was considerable animation in the stock, which finally closed at 74⅛@74¼. Western Union fluctuated between 80¼ and 80⅝. Wabash was strong, and closed at 6⅞, against 5⅜ yesterday. Erie fell off from 15¼ to 14⅞, and later rose to 15⅜. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph sold at 20¼@20. Investment shares were firm and in demand, with the exception of Illinois Central, which sold at 99@99½.

The money market presents no new feature worthy of comment and the supply of capital continues superabundant, the ruling rates for borrowers on call loans remaining at 1½@2 ₰ cent. Prime commercial paper is quoted at 3½ to 5 ₰ cent., according to the date of maturity.

The foreign advices report a gain of £217,000 bullion by the Bank of England on balance to-day. Unless the domestic drain has been large, the weekly statement ought to show a large increase in the reserve of the bank. Discounts in the open market at London for three months' bills are 2½ ₰ cent., money at the Stock Exchange being quoted at 1@2 @ cent. on Government securities. Consols were easier to-day, and closed at 94⅜@94½ both for money and the account. United States bonds were firm and closed at 107¼ for old 1865s, 107⅜@107⅝ for 1867s, 105 for 10-40s, and 103¾@103⅜ for new 5s. Erie declined at the close to 13½@13¾. The sterling exchange market was weak for 60 day bills, which sold at $4 85¾ to $4 86½, closing at $4 86@$4 86¼. Demand drafts were comparatively steady at $4 89½@$4 89¾ for business. The nominal rates remain at $4 87@$4 90. There was a further decline in the Gold Room to-day, sales having been at 113¼@112⅝@113@112⅝@112⅞. The only thing calculated to advance the price is the short interest, which, however, is not very large at present, as is indicated in the rates on gold loans, which were to-day ¼ ₰ diem and 3 ₰ cent. per annum for use, flat, and 1 to 3 ₰ cent. for carrying. The exports of specie to-day amounted to only $336,000, some of the engagements of yesterday having been withdrawn. The amount of gold coin included in the shipment was $250,000. To-morrow the Treasury will sell $1,000,000 gold.

Government bonds reported a sharp decline to-day, and prices closed at ½ to 1¼ ₰ cent. lower than yesterday, except in the case of Currency 6s, which continue firm at 122¾@122⅞. The decline did not bring out any very large offerings, and, upon the late recovery in gold, the market became steady in tone. In railroad mortgages the gold-bearing issues were scarcely affected by the decline in gold, and in the afternoon Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds advanced from 83¾ to 84⅜. Union Pacific firsts declined a fraction, but Land Grants and Sinking Funds were strong and advanced to 100 and 96⅜, respectively. C., C. & I. C. firsts advanced ¾ ₰ cent., and the general market was firm. State bonds continue dull and devoid of feature.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1875.

Gold receipts	$343,574 16
Gold payments	1,198,083 26
Gold balance	33,810,006 16
Currency receipts	6,630,005 35
Currency payments	6,196,350 50
Currency balance	54,931,456 84
Customs	314,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 5s, coup., 1881	116¼	115
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	115⅞	115
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅞	119¼
American Gold	113⅜	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¼@$4 86½	$4 86@$4 86¼
New-York Central	104⅛	104⅛
Chicago & Rock Island	105⅜	105½
Pacific Mail	38⅜	39½
St. Paul Common	37¼	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	60½	60
Western Union	80¼	80½
Union Pacific	73¼	74⅛
Lake Shore	60⅝	60⅞
Wabash & Toledo	5⅜	6⅞
North-western Common	41⅜	42⅜
North-western Preferred	54½	55⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	119⅝	119¾
New-Jersey Central	110⅛	110⅜
Panama	130	130
Erie	15¼	15⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅝	23¾
C., C. & Indiana Central	3¾	3¾
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¼	104	350
Erie	15⅜	14⅞	5,700
Lake Shore	60⅞	60¼	19,400
Wabash	6⅞	6	2,100
North-western	42⅜	41¼	24,300
North-western Preferred	55½	54¼	700
Rock Island	105½	105⅜	800
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅜	36½	6,700
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	60¾	59½	3,100
Del., Lack. and Western	119¾	119⅝	300
Illinois Central	99	98½	400
Union Pacific	74⅞	73½	3,800
C., C. and Ind. Central	3¾	3⅜	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25½	25⅛	1,100
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅞	23½	300
Missouri Pacific	49½	49½	100
Atlantic and Pacific Pf.	15	15	100
Western Union	80⅝	80	12,900
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	20½	20	200
Pacific Mail	39⅝	38⅛	33,600
Quicksilver	14	13⅞	200
Quicksilver Preferred	20¼	20¼	...
Adams Express	99¾	99¾	200
United States Express	46	46	100
Mariposa, L. and M.	11	11	100
Mariposa, L. & M. Pf.	11¼	11¼	200
Total shares sold			116,950

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	122⅞	123	5-20s, 1865, n. c.	117⅝	117¾
6s, 1881, r.	118½	119¼	5-20s, 1867, r.	118¾	119½
6s, 1881, c.	120	121	5-20s, 1867, c.	119¼	119½
5-20s, 1862, c.	114	115	5-20s, 1868, r.	118¾	119½
5-20s, 1864, r.	115¼	116½	5-20s, 1868, c.	119	119½
5-20s, 1864, c.	116½	116⅝	10-40s, r.	116½	117
5-20s, 1865, r.	117	118	10-40s, c.	116¾	117
5-20s, 1865, c.		118½	5s, 1881, r.	113⅜	113⅞
5-20s, 1865, n. r.	117¼	117⅜	5s, 1881, c.	115	115⅛

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $139,000 for interest and $127,000 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$60,876,362
Currency balances	3,021,282
Gold exchanges	5,462,972
Gold balances	598,349

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$2,589,829
Currency balances	2,932,737
Gross clearances	53,180,000

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 32	N. Y. C. B'ty Loan..105½
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 15	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.. 20
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 15	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct. 20½
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 15	N. C. N. C. R., J.&J. 50
Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.R.. 15	N. C. N. C. R., A.&O. 50
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen... 15	NC.N.C.R.c.off,J.&J. 38
Connecticut 6s.....105	NC.N.C.R.c.off A.&O. 38
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 94	N.C., F'd'g Act 1866. 12
Georgia 7s, Gd. bds.. 99	N. C., Fd'g Act 1868. 11
Indiana 5s.....100	N.C.,newbonds,J.&J. 10
Illinois coup. 6s, '77...100	N.C.,new b'ds,A.&O. 10
Illinois coup. 6s, '79...100	Ohio 6s, 1886.....104
Illinois War Loan...100	S. C. 6s..... 32
Kentucky 6s.....100	S. C. non-f. bs..... 6
La. 6s, new bonds... 33	Tennessee 6s, old... 50
Michigan 6s, '78 79..100	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 49
Michigan 6s, '83.....101	Texas 10s of 1876...102½
Michigan 7s, '90.....103	Virginia 6s old..... 36
Mo. 6s, due in '75....100	Virginia 6s,n.b.,1866. 37
Mo. 6s, due in '76....100	Virginia 6s,n.b.,1867. 37
Mo. 6s, due in '77....100	Virginia 6s, c. bds... 61½
Mo. 6s, due in '78....100¼	Virginia 6s, ex mat.c. 57
Mo. 6s, due in '79....100¼	Virginia 6s, c. 2d ser. 46
Fund. Bs., due '94-5.100¼	Virginia 6s, def. bds. 8¾
L.B.,due'81 to '91 inc.100⅝	Dis.of Col. 3-65s,1924. 71¾
N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n...105½	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d.....105½	Buffalo & Erie N. bs.102
Alb. & Susq. 3d.....100	Buffalo& State L., 7s.100
B., C.R. & M. 1st 7s.g. 30	Lake Shore Div. bs..101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 36	L. Shore Con. R., 1st.101
Ches. & Ohio ex coup. 33	L. Shore Con. C., 2d. 96½
Chic. & Alton Inc...102	Mich. Con. C.7s, 1902.103¼
St. Louis, J. & C.1st.102	Mich.C.1st 8s,'82,S.F.112
C. B. & Q. 8 ₰ c.1st..113	N.J. Southern 1st,7s. 28
C. B. & Q. con'd 7s..104½	N. Y. & N. H., 6s....101⅝
Chic., R. I. & Pac...108½	N.Y. Central, 6s, '83..102⅞
C. R. of N.J. 1st, new.112½	N.Y. Central, 6s, '87.102¼
C. R. of N. J. C. C...108¼	N.Y.Cen.,6s,Real Es.100¼
Am. D. & Imp. bds... 99⅜	N.Y. Cen., 6s, Sub....100¼
M. & St.P.1st,8s P. D.112	N. Y. Cen., 7s, '76....104⅛
M.&St.P.2d 73-10P.D. 90	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.115¾
M. & St.P.1st L.C.D. 90½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.114
M. & St.P.1st I.&M.D. 82½	Harlem 1st.7s, Coup.110¾
M. & St.P.1st C.& M. 85	Harlem 1st, 7s, Reg...110½
M. & St.P.1st con'd. 77½	Ohio&Miss.,Con.S.F. 96½
M. & St. P. 2d..... 82½	Ohio & Miss., Con... 96
C. & N. W. S. F.....104½	Ohio& Miss. 2d, Con. 75½
C. & N. W. Int. bds... 98	Central Pac. Gold bs.100⅞
C. & N. W. Con.bds. 97¼	Cen.Pac.,San Joa.Br. 91⅛
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 90	Union Pacific, 1st....100¾
C. & N. W. 1st.....104¾	Union Pac.L'd G.,7s. 99½
C. & N. W. C.G.bds. 84⅛	Union Pac., Sink. F. 96
C. & N. W. R.G.bds. 83	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 94¾
IowaMidland 1st,8s. 80	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 79½
Galena & Chi. ext'd.107¾	P. R. 7s,guar. by Mo.100½
Peninsula 1st, conv. 96⅝	Clev., & Pitts,C.S.F.104½
Chicago & Mil. 1st... 97	Clev.& Pitts,4th.S.F. 99¼
Winona & St.Pet.1st. 50	Col., Chic. & I. 1st... 47½
Winona & St.Pet.2d. 40	Rome, W.&Og.C.1st. 91
C.C.C.& I.1st,7s,S.F.106	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st. 91¾
Del.,Lack.& W. 2d.111¼	Alton & T. H. 1st....106
Mor. & Es. bs. 1900.103	Alton & T. H. 2d, P. 91½
Mor.&Es.1st,c.G'd...103⅝	Alton & T. H. 2d,In. 75
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.....101	Bel. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.. 96
Erie 3d, 7s, '83..... 97½	Tol., P. & War.E.D. 67
Erie 4th,7s, '80..... 96¾	Tol., P. & War.W.D. 51½
Erie 5th,7s, '88..... 96	Tol., P. & War. 2d... 20
Long Dock Bonds...101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 82¼
Han.&St.Jo.8s,conv. 84¼	T. & W.1st,St.L.Div. 58
Ind.,Bloom. & W.1st. 28	Tol. & Wab. 2d..... 53
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d...101⅝	Tol. & Wab. Con. C. 30
Mich.S.N.I.S.F.7p.c.107	Han. & Naples 1st... 35
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....104	Great West. 1st,1888. 79
Clev. & Tol. new bs.104½	Great West. 2d, 1893. 53
Cle.,P'ville&A.o.bs..101	Quincy & Tol. 1st,'90. 50
Cle.,P'ville&A.n.bs..104	La., Bln. & Miss.1st. 40

And the following for City bank shares:

America.....150	Manhattan.....150
American Exch'ge..116	Mechanics'.....142
Central National.... 99	Mercantile.....108
Chemical.....1600	Merchants'.....121
City.....300	Metropolitan.....132¼
Commerce.....121¾	State of New-York..114
Continental.....100	Tradesmen's.....141
First National.....200	Union.....140
Fourth National....101	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	107¼	107⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅜	51½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42	..
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21⅝	21¾
Northern Central Railroad	29⅝	29¾
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾

The Metropolitan Insurance Company, No. 108 Broadway, has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₰ cent.*, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞TO NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, with its property and franchises, is to be sold at auction under decree of court, Aug. 2, in New-York City, for the benefit of the first mortgage bondholders.

The latter are uniting in a plan for protecting their interests by causing the road and property to be bid in for them by a bondholders' committee selected for the purpose. This committee consists of Johnston Livingston, of New-York; Frederick Billings, of Vermont; George Stark, of Massachusetts; J. K. Moorhead and J. N. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania, and John M. Denison, of Maryland. The plan of purchase and reorganization represented by this committee, and unanimously approved by a general meeting of the bondholders, held June 30, is ready for distribution and signature. All bondholders who wish to share in the benefits of the plan, or desire information, should immediately address THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE N. P. R. R., at No. 23 5TH AV., NEW-YORK.

A. B. NETTLETON,
For Purchasing Committee, N. P. R. R.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 21, 1875.

There was a moderate trade in Beeves on this forenoon without any advance on last Monday's rates. At Sixtieth Street Yards Horned Cattle sold at 11¼c.@13c., strong, ₰ lb., weights 6¾ to 8 cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7½c.@13¼c. ₰ lb., weight 4¾ to 9 cwt.; Milch Cows dull at $40@$79 ₰ head, Calves included; Grass Calves sold at $6 25@$9 ₰ head; Buttermilk-fed Calves at 5c.@6c. ₰ lb.; Veals at 7c.@8c. ₰ lb.; trade slow; Sheep sold at 5c.@6½c. ₰ lb. Lambs at 7⅜c.@10c. ₰ lb.; trade slow. There were no live Hogs on sale. City Dressed brisk on a very small trade at 10c.@10⅛c. ₰ lb.

SALES.

At Sixteenth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; 51 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. scant; 48 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₰ lb., with $1 on ₰ head on the top Steers; 30 choice Illinois Steers at 7¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 98 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong; 10 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 45 choice Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., with $1 on ₰ head, weight 7¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold for self and Coon 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 34 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 34 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₰ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 34 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 80 choice Illinois Steers at 12⅜c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt. scant. D. Waixel sold for Morris Waixels & Co., 36 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 17 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 17 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 66 generally good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., with 50c. off ₰ head, weight 6¾ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; 111 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold one buttermilk-fed Calf, weight 160 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 1 buttermilk-fed Calf, weight 140 lb., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 7 Veals, weight 800 lb., at 7c. ₰ lb.; 15 Veals, weight 2,730 lb., at 8c. ₰ lb.; 9 State Sheep, weight 840 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 10 State Sheep, weight 1,090 lb., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 111 Lambs, weight 6,910 lb., at 9c. ₰ lb. S. McGraw sold 24 grass Calves at $6 25 ₰ head, 4 grass Calves at $7 50 ₰ head, 31 grass Calves at $9 ₰ head. Hume & Elliott sold 2 State Bucks, weight 320 lb., at 5c. ₰ lb.; 12 State Sheep, weight 960 lb., at 6c. ₰ lb.; 27 State Sheep, weight 2,380 lb., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 204 State Lambs, weight 12,260 lb., at 8c. ₰ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for S. Brown 15 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12½c.@13¼c. ₰ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for J. Martin, 98 Kentucky Steers and Oxen mixed, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@13c. ₰ lb., weights 6 to 9 cwt.; for J. A. Dadisman, 48 Kentucky Steers and Oxen, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weights 6 to 8 cwt. Williams & H. Westheimer sold for selves 209 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c.@11¾c. ₰ lb., weights 5½ to 6½ cwt.; 15 Illinois Oxen at 10c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 48 good Indiana Steers at 12c.@12½c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris Waixels & Co., 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 36 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₰ lb., weight 6½ cwt. strong; 96 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 32 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ₰ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., with $1 off per head. For E. Newton sold 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₰ lb., with a fraction off per head, weight 6¼ cwt.; 55 fair Ohio Steers and Oxen at 11¼c.@11½c. ₰ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 17 common Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₰ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 6 corn-fed Texan Steers at 11¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 9 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ₰ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale 51 corn-fed Texan Steers. Toffey & Sons sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 120 Cherokee Steers, direct from the Plains, at 7¾c. ₰ lb., weight 4¾ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for C. F. Reynolds 9 still-fed Texan Steers at 9c.@9½c. ₰ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for self 84 Ohio and Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₰ lb., weights 6 to 7½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 64 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₰ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 267 poor Ohio Sheep, weight 19,710 lb., at $4 70 ₰ cwt.; 13 Ohio Sheep, weight 1,370 lb., at 5¾c. ₰ lb.; 103 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,770 lb., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 234 State Lambs, weight 13,490 lb., at 7¾c. ₰ lb. Case & Pidcock sold 203 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,760 lb., at 5⅜c. ₰ lb.; 302 Ohio Sheep, weight 25,760 lb., at 6¼c. ₰ lb.; 59 Ohio Sheep, weight 5,020 lb., at 6⅜c. ₰ lb.; 349 Kentucky Lambs, weight 20,720 lb., at 8c. ₰ lb.; 139 Kentucky Lambs, weight 8,810 lb., at 8⅛c. ₰ lb.; 365 Kentucky Lambs, weight 23,580 lb., at 8¼c. ₰ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,069 head of horned Cattle, 19 Cows, 397 Veals and Calves, 161 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—1,065 Sheep and Lambs, 9 Cows, 1,053 Veals and Calves, 3 Bulls, 5 Steers.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—4,545 Hogs, 95 Veals and Calves, 220 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day—1,483 head of horned Cattle, 3,913 Sheep and Lambs, 2,919 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 19, 1875—753 head of horned Cattle, 2,291 Sheep and Lambs, 3 Cows, 631 Veals and Calves, 6,560 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,105 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,942 head, or 526 cars, 341 cars of which were through consignments, the balance on sale here, against 407 cars for the same time last week, a difference in receipts of 119 cars more, and 555 cars for the corresponding week last year. The market continued active to-day at weak yesterday's quotations. A few droves were disposed of at a shade lower; about all offerings sold, 4 loads of common stock only remaining unsold. Eastern dealers are supplied and have returned home; 2,000 head were disposed of. Sales of 900 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,160 to 1,310 and 1,480 lb., at $5 75@$6 50 and $7; 30 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,230 to 1,490 lb., at $6 30@$7; 400 head Texas Steers, ranging from 882 to 1,054 lb., at $4@$5 30; 300 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,125 to 1,337 lb., at $5 87½@$6 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,800 head, against 15,200 head for the same time last week, and 10,000 head for the same time last year. The market was active at yesterday's quotations for Sheep; Lambs, ⅜c.@½c. off on last week's prices; about all offerings were sold; 3,500 head were disposed of; sales, 650 Ohio clipped Sheep, averaging 72 to 93 lb., at $5 10@$5 40; 50 Michigan clipped Sheep, averaging 83 lb., at $5; 170 Indiana clipped Sheep, averaging 99 lb., at $5 40; 100 State Lambs, averaging 65 lb., at $7 25; 2,500 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 65 to 75 lb., at $6 50@$8 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,700 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,000 head, against 10,600 head for the same time last week, and 6,700 head for the same time last year. The market was dull for want of saleable stock to operate; no Yorkers offering; in fair demand at $7 50@$7 75; few Hogs disposed of at $7 50@$7 70; 2 cars of common quality only in the yards unsold.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; good grades unchanged; lower grades dull and heavy; 15c.@25c. lower; through Texans, $2 75@$3 75; Stockers, $3@$3 75; Shippers, $4 70@$6; Calves, $3 50@$5 50; market moderately active; shipments, 4,600 head. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000 head; demand active and prices have advanced 5c.; superior to choice Heavy, $6 75@$7 70, chiefly $7 25@$7 60; shipments, 12,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 600 head; fairly active and unchanged; common to choice, $3 50@$4 75; shipments, 600 head.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 21—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 5-16; for the account, 94 7-16. United States Bonds, 10-40s, coupon, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 13½; do. preferred, 29; New-York Central, 95.

1 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 12½c.

1:30 P. M.—Consols for money and the account, 94 7-16.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅞; do. preferred, 28½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £217,000. Erie Railway shares, 13¾.

4 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865, old, 107¼; 1867s, 107½; 10-40s, coupon, 105¼. Erie Railway, preferred, 29. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f.

4:30 P. M.—United States bonds, new 5s,103¼. Erie Railway shares, 13⅝c.; do., preferred, 28.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive 1-16d.@⅛d. cheaper. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 6¾d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 6⅞d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 7d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July, at 6¾d. Provisions—Lard, 60s. ₰ cwt. Pork, 75s. ₰ bbl. for new Mess. Bacon, 52s. 9d. for Long Clear Middles; 53s. 3d. for Short Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,200 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 6 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is strong. Wheat, 10s. 5d.@10s. 6d. for average California White; 10s. 7d.@11s. for Club do.; 9s. 6d.@10s. 2d. for Red Western Spring; 9s. 10d.@10s. for Red Winter. Corn, 34s. 3d.@34s. 6d. ₰ quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions—Lard firm at 61s. ₰ cwt.

LONDON, July 21—5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 7¼d.@7½d. ₰ gallon. Tallow, 43s. 9d.@44s. ₰ cwt.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s.@5s. 3d. ₰ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 22s. ₰ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 21.—Petroleum, 23¾f. for fine Pale American.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—PATCHWORK—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.—Miss Rose Massey.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

CLUB RATES OF THE WEEKLY.

FIVE COPIES	(per annum)	$7 50
TEN COPIES	(per annum)	12 50
TWENTY COPIES	(per annum)	22 00
THIRTY COPIES	(per annum)	30 00

AND ONE EXTRA COPY TO EACH CLUB.

For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

CLUB RATES OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year, (and one extra copy free.)	25

New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

It will be seen from the letter of our Ohio correspondent that the prospects of the Republicans winning a victory in that State next Fall are continually improving. The old dissensions in the party have died out, there is a better feeling toward the Administration, and the inflation policy of the Democrats is arousing more and more opposition. Not the least among the good signs mentioned by our correspondent is the fact that the Republicans have got rid of that "fatal excess of confidence" which led them to disaster on a former occasion. They are working hard, and trusting nothing to chance. We see every reason to believe that they will carry Ohio by a good majority when the time to do it comes.

The firm of ALEXANDER COLLIE & Co. at one time transacted a good deal of business with this country, especially with some of the Southern States. During the rebellion, it went largely into blockade-running, making money at first, but losing so enormously at last that it is doubtful whether the firm has not been virtually insolvent ever since. It will be with some surprise, however, that commercial men will learn that the firm has now been charged at the Guildhall Police Court, London, with obtaining over £500,000 from the London and Westminster Bank under false pretenses. In the half-yearly report of that bank, recently issued, the managers stated that they had met with heavy losses, and their dividend was in consequence reduced from twenty to ten per cent. There was a rumor that the bank—always most conservative and prudent in its management—had incurred the losses in question through advancing money on securities which were subsequently found to be forged. Whether this is the transaction in which Messrs. COLLIE & Co. have been concerned we cannot say, but it looks very much like it. At any rate, each member of the firm is required to produce bail to the amount of £8,000, or $40,000, and that is sufficient to show that the case is regarded as a very serious one.

The Bankers' Convention yesterday passed a very simple and plain resolution on the subject of specie payments. It declares that "it should be the effort of every good citizen to hasten the day when every promise of our Government to pay a dollar shall be honestly redeemed in coin." No class of citizens ought to appreciate the principle stated in the resolution more highly than the bankers, and none can do more, if they will, to carry it into effect. They know better than most others that the resumption of specie payments means a readjustment of all values, and that it will compel a much more complete and searching liquidation than has yet taken place. But such a process would not only be of enormous advantage to sound banks, it is absolutely necessary to sound banking. It is impossible for that business to be carried on except where credit is on the most solid basis, where values are stable and real, and where calculations involving large amounts and covering long periods of time can be made with reasonable security. This certainly is not the condition of things at present, and cannot be, so long as the circulating medium consists of irredeemable paper.

Among the subjects which engaged the bankers yesterday was the "war tax," as they call it, levied by the United States Government upon their business. We do not pretend to understand exactly the tax to which they refer. The banks now pay one per cent. annually on outstanding circulation, one-half of one per cent. on deposits, and one-half of one per cent. on capital not invested in United States bonds. There is also a stamp tax of two cents each on checks, which, however, is not paid by the banks, but by depositors. Any attempt to repeal this taxation will meet with a vigorous popular opposition. The tax on circulation is optional with the banks, since they can at any time, under the act of June 20 of last year, surrender their circulation by providing the legal tenders with which to redeem it. The tax on deposits does not appear onerous as compared with that levied on other banks, that is, private banks and bankers, and State banks and savings banks. These paid last year four-fifths as much to the Treasury as did the national banks. As to the tax on capital not in United States bonds, the national banks paid only one-half as much as the others. These facts, taken in connection with the present condition of the Treasury, will make any attempt to relieve the national banks from federal taxation very unlikely to succeed. At the same time it should be added that the State taxes on these banks are very unequal, and are often unjust and oppressive.

Details of the excitement in the breadstuffs market will be found in another column. They bear evidence of considerable activity on the part of speculators, as well as in the direction of *bona fide* export. There is no doubt that the present aspect of the cereal crops in England and on the Continent is favorable to an increased demand for the American product, and it is natural to look forward to the revival of trade as a legitimate consequence of this demand. That it will tend to such a revival there is no question, but it is too soon yet to define with any degree of certainty how far its influence will extend, or how far it will be modified by other circumstances. The strength of the demand for cotton, for instance, is still a comparatively unknown quantity. A healthy and steady demand for our cereals abroad would be an immense benefit to the whole country, but it is quite possible to destroy a considerable part of this benefit by hasty and incautious speculation.

THE CASE OF TWEED.

We have watched with great interest, and, we must add, with disheartened feelings, the increasing success of the efforts to secure the liberation of TWEED. It was thought to be a great triumph for justice when he was sent to the Penitentiary. "See how we punish *our* dishonest officials when we find them out," we said to the rest of the world; and the world was somewhat impressed with the spectacle. Not two years have passed away, and TWEED'S sentence has been reversed, and he is manifestly on the road to become an entirely free man. He may be harassed by law-suits, but what are they to a man who has been sentenced to twelve years in the Penitentiary, and who finds himself free in a year and a half? Already he has been obliged to give up a great deal of his money to the lawyers, but the man who has escaped from the jaws of a living death does not care for ordinary troubles. And now there is no concealing or denying the fact that TWEED is gradually loosening all the bonds which the law threw around him, and there seems no reason why, in the course of four or five years, he should not become a "Boss" again, if he still has any taste or ambition in that direction.

To look on at all this is weary and dispiriting work, and yet it is a situation in which newspapers seem to be able to do little or no good. Amid the hubbub of lawyers and the conflicting decisions of courts, the public journals must stand aside helpless. Was TWEED'S "cumulative" sentence illegal? If so, it must be reversed. We would rather see even TWEED escape than have the law broken or erroneously administered. If TWEED is escaping in consequence of the imperfection of our laws, or the inefficiency of those who interpret them, we must submit to the consequences. With regard to the true interpretation of the laws involved in the case, it would be absurd for us to pretend to give an opinion. Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR has attacked the Court of Appeals; but the general tone and style of his letter somehow or other causes us to distrust his opinion. It reads like the letter of an angry man, not like the statement of a great lawyer. Moreover, we cannot quite forget that Mr. O'CONOR has undertaken to be responsible for some strange arguments of late years. Witness his argument in the *Walworth* case, to the effect that a son has a perfect right to kill his own father when that father neglects his duty to his family. Such an argument as that is not to be justified by any view which may be taken of the duty of an advocate to his client. It simply breaks down one's faith in the advocate who consents to make it. And then, as to Mr. O'CONOR'S opinion in reference to the decision of the Court of Appeals, nearly all his brother lawyers seem to be against him. We have scarcely been able to find a thoroughly competent member of the Bar who does not hold that the decision of the Court of Appeals was good law. That decision may, indeed, prove that Mr. O'CONOR gave bad advice when he was consulted in reference to the proceedings against TWEED, and this may be a serious blow to Mr. O'CONOR'S reputation and self-pride. But still the public can only ask, What is the law on the subject? Has the law been honestly administered? The first question we cannot answer—it is evident that there is at least room for great doubt and dispute about it. The second question must also be left unanswered. The presumption, however, is that the Judges of the Court of Appeals gave an honest decision. If Mr. O'CONOR, or anybody else, has proof that the Judges were corrupt or dishonest, why not send it to us? If they do not like to publish it, we will take all the trouble and responsibility off their hands. For our own parts, we cannot consent to accuse the Judges of the Court of Appeals of having "taken bribes" until conclusive evidence that they have done so has been placed in our hands.

Judge DONOHUE'S decision declaring TWEED to be entitled to a bill of particulars of the warrants which form the basis of the civil action against him, is scarcely of less importance to TWEED than his release from the Penitentiary. For the "particulars" in question could only be obtained from the fraudulent warrants, nearly all of which were stolen one night just before Controller GREEN entered into his office. The abstraction of these warrants, as we pointed out at the time, was one of the most daring exploits of the Ring, and it did more to save them than any of the numerous devices which they put in force before or since. The Keyser warrants alone were left, and how far they can be used for the conviction of TWEED in the civil suit pending against him we are unable to decide. Thus, a man who has embezzled large sums of money gets another thief to steal certain written records of his embezzlement, and then a Judge decides that without these very records he cannot be brought to trial. This may be law; but it is not sense. Yet, if it *is* law, we must be guided by it. Of course an appeal has been taken to General Term, and thus the endless suits and complications which have grown up round these Ring prosecution constantly receive new additions. If things go on in this way much longer, the "Ring suits" will still be multiplying when we who lived under the Ring are all dead and in our graves, and another generation will give them up in disgust.

It now only remains for TWEED'S lawyers to get his bail reduced—and we are inclined to think they will succeed in doing that—and then the Boss may return to his old haunts, and even mix another Sunday bowl of punch in those famous stables which once echoed with the jests and laughter of his retainers. He has shrewd and able counsel to work for him; and they seem to know quite as much about the law, for all practical purposes, as Mr. O'CONOR. In fact, they appear to have caught Mr. O'CONOR tripping. We do not deny their right to do the best they can for their client; all that we wish is that the people had on their side lawyers equally sharp in taking advantage of the quips and cranks of the law. Not that we intend to do any injustice to the work done by the people's lawyers; still it has not been successful work, and lawyers, like other men, make reputations or keep them in a carefully measured ratio to their successes. It is a deplorable fact that none of the workmen who have been concerned in the prosecution of the Ring suits have driven the nails in home. It may be the fault of the law, or it may be the fault of the lawyers—but there is the ugly truth staring us in the face. JIM FISK'S old lawyer, Judge BARNARD'S friend—we mean, of course, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD—appears in court almost daily for TWEED. Mr. FIELD will be the richest man in America if he goes on getting fat clients like FISK and TWEED a few years longer. How much was Erie worth to him in the days of the corrupt Judges? Shall we say half a million? Probably that figure would be far too low. And now there are the Ring suits, likely to last our time. Meanwhile, what has become of that "glorious vindication" of justice and public morality which was embodied in the conviction and imprisonment of TWEED? Anybody who may happen to meet the "Boss" on his nightly walks or drives had better stop him and inquire.

THE CITY TAXES FOR THE YEAR.

The rate of taxation in the City of New-York will be fixed for the year at 2.97 per cent. This is 17 cents on the $100 higher than the rate for last year, and the difference is large enough on the wrong side to set people a-thinking. The assessed valuations for 1874 on which the tax will be levied, have not been reduced in proportion to the fall in market value of real estate all over the City. A very large proportion of the real estate of the City yields considerably less income than it did a year ago; a good deal of it yields a merely nominal return, and from an unusually large share of it no income at all is derived. Tax-payers who own their places of business or residence have felt without exception the pressure of hard times, and are less able than formerly to pay taxes. In one way or other a higher rate of taxation will bear very oppressively on all classes this year, and will be a very prolific source of grumbling.

The real cause of the rapid growth of our Municipal burdens is that people do not and will not take sufficient interest in the details of public business to create a public opinion strong enough to be a check upon waste, extravagance, and mal-administration. Bills are run through the Legislature involving the creation of millions of new debt, and those who have to pay principal and interest of such obligations will neither take the trouble to understand the kind of liability which is being foisted on them, nor will they take the action necessary to protest against it. The swindling tax levies, consolidated debt acts, water bills, and what not, of the Tweed period were rushed through in full view of the community chiefly concerned in them without exciting either popular indignation or public remonstrance. Most of the thieving of the Ring was done in a corner, but the legislative machinery which rendered it possible was perfected in open day. A good deal of that machinery is still extant, ready to be used when occasion offers, and some of it is being used every day for the increase of public burdens and the waste of public money. When an effort was made last year to repeal the most dangerous of the existing remnants of Tweed legislation, the tax-paying community never stirred a muscle to sustain the men who were struggling on their behalf, or to express their indignation at the political trickery by which that effort was defeated. Now that people are reminded of the bad quarter of an hour which awaits them when the taxes are due, they will grumble in a vague and general way about the era of "reform" which leaves them no better off than they were in the heyday of Ring plunder. When they are again asked to attend to the details of Municipal expenditure, or the dangerous looseness of City legislation, they will probably be as apathetic as ever.

Yet, short of a minute attention to details, a careful cutting down of superfluous expenses, and a rigid curtailment of the power of creating debt, there is no relief from high taxes. At least two-thirds of the tax levy of the year are beyond the reach of any economizing process. We must pay our quota of State tax even if it be out of all proportion to our just share of that burden. We must pay interest on the bonded debt, even if more than half its amount was conceived in legislative fraud, and brought forth by official swindling. But the people need not go on quietly tolerating the employment of useless scores of clerks in the public offices and courts; they can at least make some articulate protest against being saddled with the maintenance of a small army of political loafers, under the guise of inspectors, court attendants, and the like. When the Board of Aldermen insist on getting extensive public works done by the day, instead of by contract, property-owners can at least let it be understood that they know they are being swindled. When resolutions are introduced involving the expenditure of millions of dollars upon costly "improvements" ten years ahead of any public necessity for them, there should be interest enough manifested in the subject to strengthen the hands of those who are fighting against such extravagance. High taxes in times like these constitute an evil of no little magnitude. But the infliction may be made a blessing in disguise if it will only stir up the people who pay taxes, directly or indirectly, to devote the necessary attention to the methods by which public burdens are created.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

We have all heard of the chapter on snakes in Iceland, which consisted of the single sentence, "There are no snakes in Iceland." In like manner and with equal truth an article upon our Summer amusements might consist of the sentence: There are no Summer amusements in America. The barrenness of timely diversion from which we suffer from the first of June until the middle of September is no trifling matter. Recreation is useful to man, above all to men who work. There is no man whose daily life from year to year makes recreation more important to his sound condition of mind and body than the average American; and there is no man who takes it less. Too often he rather scouts and scoffs at recreation, as something unworthy of a high-souled being who has his fortune to make. The word itself shows what is needed. People generally think of recreation as synonymous with sport, pastime; but it is not so. It includes sport and pastime; but it means something more, to wit, re-creation, a making anew, a giving of new life to man. Another word coupled with it, "diversion," has also a significance in its etymology. Sport and amusement are diversions because they turn the mind, divert it, from its usual track, throw it out of the ruts which it has worn for itself, and into which it settles and runs with a dull and uniform, even if rapid, regularity.

Now, of diversion and recreation in this sense we have always too little. If we take up any pastime or exercise by way of recreation, we go at it as if it were work to be done "by the job." We make it a business, and drive away at it as if it were merely another way of earning a living, or, what is much more important, getting rich. But of a leisurely unbending of our high-strung nerves, and an enjoyment of nature, of art, of the mere sense of life itself, we, as a people, know almost nothing. Among our wealthy do-nothings we have no *flaneurs*. We have to go much lower than that to find some moody "rough," with a large physical nature, who "loafs and invites his soul." And among our soberer and more earnest folk we have very few who are given to contemplative enjoyments. Upon a people of such a temperament, the fierce heat of our Summer falls like a punishment. We are much censured by our foreign critics for our neglect of open-air pastimes. But they criticise in ignorance. Let one of them live here steadily for three years, and after passing through our tropical Summers and our Arctic Winters for that time, he will understand why it is that we don't go riding, and walking, and picnicking about as they do in Europe. People can't walk for pleasure five or ten miles when the roads are like ovens or like ice-floes, or, worse yet, filled with the half-frozen slush and mud which grace the landscape during what we call our Spring. But in Winter we can skate, we can wrap up and take the air and some pleasure in sleighs, we can go to parties and balls and dinners and to the theatre and to concerts. In summer, however, all these become an infliction. For the greater part of the time one's idea of comfort, not to say of enjoyment, is to sit as quiet as possible in the lightest undress consistent with propriety. THOMAS and GILMORE do something to alleviate our monotonous and fervid lot; but after all, is our enjoyment of their music very great, when we have to put on clothes and go a mile or more to hear it as part of a crowd, amid the fumes of cigars, and under the blazing heat of hundreds of gas lights? The theatres—the more prominent of them at least—have given up the Summer season; wisely, for our Summer is no time for theatre-going; and in the end they will be no losers. People will have more theatre-going energy left, and will expend it in the Winter.

Behold us, then, almost absolutely deprived of any agreeable amusement, any healthful recreation for three months of our year, and during the very time when the relaxation of business would enable us to have a vacation that might be full of pleasure and of profit. True, we do go to watering-places and to springs, and to mountainous regions. But what do we there? The ladies dress; the gentlemen smoke and play poker, and both drive about a little. If they all confessed the real truth, they would own that it was a very dull life, that they were seeking something that they did not find, and that in fact they were bored to death. A few who have resources within themselves, who are content not to try to outdress and outdash each other, might feel otherwise, as such people have a faculty of extracting happiness from life; but the rest would own that their lives were filled with emptiness. This is, as we have said, no trifling matter. It is one of the reasons which send Americans by tens of thousands to Europe in the Summer. It is quite as much because life is not only not uncomfortable there in Summer, but actually enjoyable, as because of the attractions of social life and art and historical interest, that so many of us rush across the ocean as the sun approaches the Summer solstice. That this condition of things should exist and promise to continue is a reproach to our intelligence. We cannot all travel, we cannot all go to watering-places at home; the large majority of us must remain at our posts. Under such circumstances we ought to develop some capacity of recreation; if we had any national individuality we should do so; and although we have not yet done this, we shall do so when we become more independent, and fashion our lives according to models of our own. A great part of our incapacity of enjoyment is owing to the fact that we have manners and customs that we have inherited and assimilated; manners and customs belonging to another continent and another climate, of which they are the natural growth; and these we put in practice in a country and a clime to which in many ways they are unsuited. We need to strike out a new course in regard to many things; and in few more than in the way in which we live, and dress, and do our work and take our little pleasure in Summer time.

AN OUTLAW'S PLEA.

Mr. JESSE JAMES thinks it high time that this cruel war were over. Pursued as he is by a bloodthirsty radical press, he addresses a letter to a Nashville newspaper asking in terms of great bitterness why the bloody chasm is not closed. After being pursued from State to State by the myrmidons of the law, he cries with despair, "Let us have peace." JESSE JAMES, according to his own account, is a high-toned gentleman, persecuted for the sake of the ex-Confederacy, of which he was an active defender. According to Kentucky and Tennessee newspapers, he is one of the notorious gang of thieves and brigands known as JAMES and YOUNGERS. This accomplished outlaw, stung to madness by the sharp comments of the newspapers, makes a statement, following the example of innumerable other illustrious people. So long as the "slanders" of which he complains were confined to Northern journals he submitted to them "with silent contempt." But when these stories were re-echoed in the South, his noble nature broke quite down, and he was ready to say, "And you, too, Brutus!" Exactly what he did say was: "It is enough persecution for the Northern newspapers to persecute us without the papers in the South, persecuting us. The land we fought for four years to save from Northern tyranny, to be persecuted by papers claiming to be Democratic, is without reason." So it is. Why should a horse-thief be persecuted by a Democratic newspaper? JESSE JAMES has the true party view of things. He has always voted the Democratic ticket. He has no term of obloquy more bitter for PINKERTON'S detectives than "Sherman bummers" and "Chicago assassins." Like a great many other people of clouded reputation, he objects to "sensational reports" in the newspapers. JAMES says that "Old BLY, the Sherman bummer is keeping up these sensational reports in Ky." How natural that sounds. Every rogue pursued by the consequences of his crimes thinks he is a persecuted and outraged citizen. He only asks for a suspension of public opinion when public opinion is asking for his suspension.

It is as a partisan, however, that JESSE JAMES makes his strongest plea. Why, he urges, should he, a Democrat and a Southron, be reproached with horse-stealing and burglary by Democratic and Southern newspapers? This sort of persecution, he admits, he expects from "the radikl papers here in Mo"—for he writes from some remote corner of Missouri, where his place of concealment is safe from intrusion. He may have "lifted" a horse or two; he may have broken into the Columbia Bank; but why should his friends make trouble about it? What is the use of belonging to a party unless one's party stands by one when difficulty comes in the shape of a Deputy Sheriff and a "Sherman bummer"? That is the burden of JAMES' complaint. It is no wonder that this outlaw, who is "wanted" in a great many places, is indignant now. He does not understand why he should be called a thief and brigand, especially as, "since the Amnesty bill was introduced in the Mo Legislature, last march asking for pardon for JAMES & YOUNGERS," he has been in constant communication with the Sheriff. It sometimes happens that Sheriffs are interested in keeping up communication with men who are wanted; and an application for "amnesty" does not really affect the main facts charged against the criminal.

The remarkable effrontery of this person, burdened with innumerable crimes, is thoroughly characteristic of the times. He is suing for "amnesty." Meantime, he resents any further discussion of his crimes. He is in communication with officers of the law, lying hidden while he waits to see what sort of a compromise he can secure. In some such way as this a defaulting and fugitive cashier opens negotiations with his defrauded employers, and bargains shrewdly for immunity from prosecution on condition of returning part of the plunder. The thief is angry if the newspapers call him by that name; and he considers himself a very ill-used man indeed if his friends do not indorse him when he braves public opinion and makes the best possible terms with his "persecutors." JAMES, after all, is only a coarse type of a very numerous class of scoundrels. Sentimental people think it very cruel that the hardened villain of innumerable murders and burglaries should not have "another chance." JESSE JAMES appeals to this large class of soft-hearted people when he asks to be let alone and his name kept out of the newspapers. When a few of these miscreants are punished in the old-fashioned manner, we shall not hear of thieves writing cards and statements asking for suspension of public opinion. And when some defrauded firm rigorously pursues and punishes a dishonest servant without regard to what he may or may not return, we shall hear of fewer thefts and breaches of trust.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The Union Square Theatre was opened to the public yesterday evening, for a brief season preliminary to the regular performances, which will commence on Aug. 16. The entertainment included a well-known comedietta, entitled "Two Can Play at That Game," and what might be termed a bustling farce, called "Patchwork," both of which pieces kept a large audience in good spirits for two hours or so. This acknowledgment is really the only mention the representation calls for. The comedietta was, indeed, rather cleverly rendered, Miss Rose Massey's acting being particularly good, but "Patchwork" bears too strong a resemblance to the peculiar plays of the Vokes Family—the members of which the present company do not recall in either humor or skill—to appear interesting. The most amusing portions of "Patchwork" are a burlesque upon the bell-ringers and a series of imitations of celebrated actors by Mr. N. Saulsbury. We can but add that if the remaining scenes in "Patchwork" had not been gone through with again and again by the Vokes, they might afford considerable gratification; they have been presented, however, with so rare a combination of broad fun and artistic finish, that the best imitation cannot hope to attain to the same effect.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE TEMPLETON STRONG.

George Templeton Strong, the Controller of the Corporation of Trinity Church, and an honored and prominent citizen, died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence, No. 113 East Twenty-first street. For several months past his health has not been good, and during the last two weeks of his life he was confined to his bed altogether. He leaves a wife and three sons to mourn his loss. His eldest son, who had sat up with him over night, was the only member of his family present at his bedside when he died, as he passed away so suddenly that others could not be summoned. The deceased was a prominent real estate lawyer, to which branch of his profession he devoted himself altogether, and seldom or ever practiced in the courts. He was widely known as a gentleman of great culture and refinement, to which were added social qualities of a high order, making him hosts of friends among the foremost and ablest men of the day. An extensive course of reading had made him familiar with literature and art, and his judgment and taste on the latter were universally admitted. Although not the author of any literary works, he contributed many articles of rare merit and essays of elaborate research to several of the leading periodicals. Mr. Strong was born in this City in January, 1820. He was graduated at Columbia College, taking second place among a large class. He then studied law in his father's office, George W. Strong, a well-known lawyer of his time. After a few years he was taken into partnership, the firm being Strong, Bidwell & Strong. He remained a member of the firm until a few years ago when he retired, owing to the extent of his private business, which called for all his attention. He never took a very active part in politics, but during the late war he was made Treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission. His position was onerous, but he faithfully performed every duty belonging to it, and spent most of his time in Washington and the South. He was one of the founders of the Union League Club, and was an honorary member of that organization when he died. He was a Trustee of Columbia College for over twenty years, and was also one of the founders of the School of Mines of Columbia College, to which he contributed a valuable and rare collection of books. He was appointed President of the Philharmonic Society, and filled the post with great credit for three years. For over thirty years he has been a vestryman of Trinity Church, and over two years ago was made Controller of the corporation. The vast interests thus placed in his keeping, and the difficult questions coming before him, received his closest and most careful consideration. That he gave every satisfaction in the discharge of his duties is apparent from the fact that he held the position up to the day of his death. In 1849 he married a daughter of Samuel B. Ruggles, who survives him.

The funeral will take place at noon on Saturday, from Trinity Church, and the services will be performed by Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D. His remains will be interred in his family vault in Trinity Cemetery. The following gentlemen, who were among the most intimate friends of the deceased, will act as pall-bearers: Mr. J. J. Cisco, Mr. Henry Parish, Mr. J. Taylor Johnston, Mr. William C. Schermerhorn, Mr. George C. Anthon, Dr. Wilcott Gibbs, Mr. John Jacob Astor, and Dr. Agnew.

During yesterday numbers of friends called at the residence of the deceased, and tendered their deepest sympathies to the bereaved wife and family.

RELIEVING THE SUFFERING CHILDREN.

The cooler weather does not perceptibly diminish the number of poor mothers, with suffering little ones, who daily apply for aid at the Sick Relief Bureau of the Children's Aid Society at No. 327 Rivington street. Early in the morning and late at night they unfold their tales of suffering and want. The sad cases recently reported in THE TIMES have been taken in hand by kind ladies, who will keep them from further suffering; but fresh cases, equally as aggravated and deserving of relief, are constantly occurring. Among last night's applicants were two cases that appeal to the sympathy of every heart. The first is the case of a family living in a miserable basement in Park street. Two years ago they were in comfortable circumstances, the husband having a permanent position with a firm in Washington Market. He was taken sick, however, and lost his place and has not been able to do anything for over a year. The mother, a very intelligent and lady-looking woman, put her shoulder to the wheel and maintained the family by going out washing and scrubbing until one of her little children, a girl, was taken sick. This brought the wolf to the door; there was no income, and the pawn-shop was resorted to until everything was gone. They could not buy medicine, nor such food as the sick child required, and she died. Now, said the poor woman, "my baby is sick, and I beg of you to help me, for I believe in my heart that my little girl died in this rich City from starvation; oh, won't you save my boy?" Of course, relief was given at once. The other case was that of a family in Front street, consisting of father, mother, and five children. By an accident in a machine shop the father lost one of his arms and the sight of one of his eyes. He has been unable to do anything for the support of his family for six months, and the mother, a poor, delicate creature, could do nothing but attend to the children. She was in great distress as she related the sufferings they had endured. The children had had no food for two days but what they had picked up on the streets, and she was afraid her husband would soon become totally blind. Her baby was a most pitiable object of humanity, and looked more like a miniature mummy than anything else. This case also was temporarily relieved, but owing to the depleted state of the "relief fund" many other deserving cases received less attention than the society would like to bestow upon them. Three competent physicians are constantly employed, and everything possible is being done to reduce the extraordinary mortality among the poor children of the City.

GOOD NEWS FOR HUSBANDS.

From the World of yesterday.

With the exception of the antediluvian Englishman Worth, who still battens on the belated enthusiasm of lovely ladies from the land of the "Big Bonanza," the dress-makers of Paris are in despair. In the really great world extravagance has at last been definitely voted vulgar, and, as the really great world never does anything by halves, an arcadian simplicity and frugality have become the fashion. At a grand ball just given by the Duchess of Chevreuse, the grandmother of the youthful Duke of Luynes, and one of the "summits" of French society, the toilettes of the ladies were as remarkable for their simplicity as for their beauty. At the races in the Bois de Boulogne, the three Infantas of Spain, young girls, it is true, but Princesses of the House of Bourbon, appeared in exquisitely cut dresses of simple gray mohair. And at a grand concert in the Champs Elysees, the Princess de Bauffremont-Courtenay, Duchess of Atrisco and Marchioness of Leganes and Morata in her own right, made a sensation in a charming costume of pale blue Oxford glace in white, which had been made up by her femme-de-chambre, and which cost precisely seven francs and fifty centimes, or rather less than $2 in our currency. The wonderful improvements which have taken place of late years in European manufactures, while we have been stumbling along in the twilight of "Protection," are partly to be credited with this most benign revolution. The French dry goods shops now sell pieces of Oxfords at the incredible price of five sous a metre, so that for a franc and a half a lady can buy thirty metres of a lovely Summer stuff. For thirteen sous a metre—less, that is, than three cents a yard—they sell charming Scotch goods for peignoirs; and for from twenty to thirty sous a metre, mohairs and taffetalines of the most exquisite shades. The result of this state of things is that for four francs ready-made peignoirs can be bought in Paris, and full costumes for the watering-places with all the appointments of the highest fashion, plisses tabliers, tunics, and casaques for from twenty to thirty-five francs! No wonder the dress-makers rend their hair or their chignons. With the exception of the conglomerate demi-monde, into which M. Arsene Houssaye labors incessantly with so much zest to delude the feminine readers of Jay Gould's newspaper, nobody in Paris now dreams of lavishing the work and the cost of Winter costumes upon Summer toilets. By next year, perhaps, this commendable reform will reach and revive our own springs and seaside resorts. Let broken-hearted husbands and desponding bachelors, then, take heart of grace. There really may be a good time coming, after all!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE PELL FORGERY CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article headed "Bungling Policemen," in to-day's TIMES is, I think, very apropos. The case has, in my opinion, been grossly mismanaged from the first. The Teller and Cashier of the bank both testified that the check was discovered to be a forgery immediately on presentation, from the fact of their having paid one of a precisely similar number but a few days before, and confirmed by the telegraph.

Now I should have supposed those gentlemen to have been shrewd enough to have known that Mrs. Pell, or whatever her name may really be, must have had accomplices who were the really guilty parties, and they would have taken some steps to secure them. They surely could not have supposed she forged the instrument, however guilty she may have been of attempting to "utter" it or get it cashed.

But no, they kept her in the private room of the bank interrogating her through an interpreter—all of which consumed a great deal of time—for the space of an hour or more. Certainly a great deal longer than was necessary to convince her accomplices (who no doubt were waiting outside) that something was wrong. Why did they not make up a bundle of dummies, or something representing the money, advising her not to open it in the street, until her arrival in some safe place or home, being careful not to keep her longer than would have sufficed to pay a bona-fide check, and then set a watch upon her and arresting whoever communicated with her. There did not appear to have been the slightest effort made by any one to discover her accomplices at all.

I entirely agree with you in your suspicion. The bank not having actually lost the money, there "wasn't any millions in it," and that astute detective, Mr. Hart, did not think it worth his while to bother his brain about it, especially as he, no doubt, wanted to get home to his dinner.

ONE OF THE JURORS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July, 16, 1875.

"A BLIND GUIDE."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a communication in your issue of July 19, headed "A Blind Guide," and to an editorial notice of the same. It is, perhaps, a misfortune that infallibility is not a virtue possessed by mankind, and that the only human being for whom it is claimed does not devote his time to the preparation of statistical works.

The error to which your correspondent refers is caused by the misplacement of five small pieces of type upon a page containing nearly 16,000 such pieces, and in a book containing half a million of the same. I much regret that your correspondent should have been inconvenienced or misled by any typographical error in the *Travelers' Official Guide*, but at the same time I will freely place the book in comparison with respect to accuracy with any similar publication that is now or ever has been published. All possible pains are taken and no expense spared to make the *Guide* each month as near perfect as possible.

Yours, respectfully, W. F. ALLEN,
Editor and Business Manager,
Travelers' Official Guide.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.

HIGH ESTIMATE OF MR. "JAMES" CULLEN BRYANT—MR. JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER THE AUTHOR OF THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

At the dinner given by the Dublin Corporation to Alderman Cole, of this City, there were several hearty and characteristic speeches made. Alderman Purdon, of Dublin, presided, and, after the stock toasts had been disposed of, that of "Alderman Cole" was responded to by himself, and the Chairman called upon Mr. William Lane Joynt, Solicitor to the Crown and Treasury, to propose the next toast. In performing this duty the gentleman paid a tribute to the American press in the following words, as reported in the Dublin papers. They are well worth reading:

Alderman Cole represents the municipal idea. [Hear, hear.] He comes accredited by his fellow-burgesses of New-York, and thus we, who venerate and regard municipal institutions, have agreed to honor and regard him as their representative. [Hear, hear.] I think it is *Iago*, in one of the plays of the master of human nature, who says, "I am nothing if not critical." Now, I cannot set up for a critic, but I will, with your permission, alter the phrase a little and say "I am nothing if not municipal." [Cheers.] And, therefore, I feel a hearty pleasure in joining to-night in this demonstration. [Hear, hear.] Yet another and a higher feeling animated me to-night. If there be one thing more than another true of the American people, it is the high position and the honor they award to the members of the press of their great country. [Hear, hear.] I believe I am correct in stating that Alderman Cole is a member of that press, and while I am not bound by any special doctrines which the journal he conducts may enunciate, and while I speak of the American press as a great institution of modern civilization and modern ideas, yet I am bound to express the delight I feel that that press, of which he is the representative here to-night, has given to the world of literature, of statesmanship, of authorship, and to the higher realms of imagination, some of the brightest ornaments of modern American society, names that the world will not willingly let die. Mr. James Russell Lowell, the author of the *Biglow Papers*, is an American pressman, and refused the highest diplomatic honors. [Hear, hear.] Mr. James Cullen Bryant was lately crowned in the capital of his country, as his country's laureate, with honors which reminded one of the times of Petrarch, [cheers,] and he has been, and is still, a hard-working member of the American press. The inimitable author of the "Heathen Chinee," Mr. John Greenleaf Whittier, is the editor of an American journal, and I hope will yet rival and surpass those compositions of a more serious character which entitle him to be better known in this country, [cheers;] and, I believe, I am not wrong in supposing that the name of Longfellow, itself a household word in this country, was associated with the American press. [Cheers.]

DEATH OF A VENERABLE ALBANY LADY.

The Albany *Times* of Tuesday evening, 20th inst., says: "Mrs. Harriet Bayard Van Rensselaer, widow of the late Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, died at the Manor House yesterday morning, aged seventy-six years, after a long illness. The deceased leaves five daughters and one son. The daughters are Mrs. Howard Townsend, of this city; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston; Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Johnson, and Mrs. Crosby, all of whom, together with her son, Eugene Van Rensselaer, were with her during her last hours. Mrs. Van Rensselaer was descended from the Bayards, of New-York, one of the most refined and wealthy of the old New-York families. Its prominent member was Mr. Nicholas Bayard, whose elegant country house near the present junction of Broadway and Grand street, was quite noted for the fine hickory grove with which it was surrounded. About 1815, the then 'young Patroon' built the mansion on the corner of Broadway and North Ferry street, now St. Peter's Hospital, and there he brought his bride, the beautiful Miss Bayard, of New-York, residing there until the death of his father, the 'old Patroon.' The Manor House was then thoroughly repaired, and on the 3d of June, 1840, Mr. Van Rensselaer removed thither. During her life in Albany of upward of half a century, Mrs. Van Rensselaer has been known and esteemed as a woman of gentle character and the truest refinement. Never very prominent, her influence has been that of a quiet gentleness that is so peculiarly the attribute of true womanliness. By the terms of Gen. Van Rensselaer's will, the Manor House was to be maintained during the lifetime of his widow. At her death the property becomes part of the general estate."

THE HARTFORD AND ERIE LITIGATION.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—On the petition of assignees in the bankruptcy case of the Hartford and Erie Railroad Company for leave to sell and convey certain property, and to settle and compound certain controversies, Judge Fox has issued a decree authorizing the assignees to forthwith deliver to the New-York and New-England Railroad Company a deed releasing to grantees the property described, and settling the various controversies in the manner and upon terms set forth. The assignees shall collect and receive from the grantees the sum of $100,000 as consideration money therefor. An amendment referred to provides that the release and conveyance shall not affect or impair any right, title, or interest, if such there be, of any stockholder or creditor of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, or of any other party having any claim or rights superior to the rights belonging to, or vested in said assignees in bankruptcy.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS—THE ABOLITION OF THE GOVERNMENT BANK TAX AND OF THE TWO-CENT STAMP RECOMMENDED—THE QUESTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS—THE CENTENNIAL OPPOSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, July 21, 1875.

At 10 o'clock the convention was called to order and President Hall, in pursuance of the resolution passed yesterday, requested the delegates to select Vice Presidents from each State and Territory represented. The names reported and approved were as follows: W. H. Foster, Salem, Mass; L. W. Ballou, Woonsocket, R. I.; J. L. Leonard, Dallas, Texas; E. P. Kimball, Portsmouth, N. H.; C. E. Prentiss, Washington, D. C.; J. Thomas Smith, Baltimore, Md.; R. J. Baldwin, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. D. Sculley, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. H. Hawkins, Americus, Ga.; S. L. Withey, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Thomas F. McGraw, Springfield, Ohio; R. L. McElhany, Springfield, Mo.; Logan C. Murray, Louisville, Ky.; Josiah Morris, Montgomery, Ala.; W. A. Ridgely, Springfield, Ill.; Charles Whitehead, Trenton, N. J.; F. A. W. Davis, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. E. Houghton, North Bennington, Vt.; Logan H. Roots, Little Rock, Ark.; George F. Baker, New-York; R. H. McDaniel, San Francisco, Cal.; J. W. H. Watson, Newport, Del.; T. W. C. Moore, Jacksonville, Fla.; James J. Tarlton, New-Orleans, La.; Ezra Millard, Omaha, Neb.; C. W. Fracker, Marshalltou, Iowa; N. B. Van Slyke, Madison, Wis.; William A. Winship, Portland, Me.; G. A. Scoville, Fort Scott, Kan.; W. L. Gilbert, Winsted, Conn.; J. W. Lockwood, Richmond, Va.; N. G. Loper, Charleston, S. C.

The first regular business of the morning was then reached, and Mr. Buell, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the convention it should be the effort of every good citizen to hasten the day when the every promise of our Government to pay a dollar shall be honestly redeemed in coin.

Resolved, That, ten years after the close of the war, the time has arrived when the especially burdensome war tax imposed on banks should be greatly reduced or entirely abolished, as now, in some localities, the national tax, added to the local taxes, aggregates over seven per cent. on working capital.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that Congress should authorize the Treasurer of the United States to furnish coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds of like tenor and date, on application of the legal owner.

Resolved, That the two-cent stamp tax on checks and vouchers bears so vexatiously upon the commercial public, and that the benefit is so inconsiderable, that it ought to be abolished.

Your committee having considered the question of a permanent organization, beg to express it as their opinion that such a permanent organization be made conducive to the interests of the banking system; we therefore recommend, when this convention adjourns, it adjourn to meet in the City of ——, in the Summer of 1876, at the call of the committee of nine to be appointed by the Chair. We further recommend that the committee so appointed shall be charged with the duty of designating time and place of such meeting, and of drafting forms for a permanent organization, to be submitted at such adjourned meeting, and that the committee be authorized and requested to invite speakers to address our meeting on designated subjects, and to take such further action as will tend to make the association permanent and effective.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Buell, by special request, reviewed the financial condition of the country briefly, treating the question of specie resumption much as President Hall did yesterday, adding that "when the National Government went out of the banking business, that is, ceased to intermeddle, the banks could settle the bugbear satisfactorily."

Mr. T. F. McGraw, of Ohio, favored the resolution, but thought that the one he now offered more fully covered the requirements:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January the 14th, 1875, ought to be amended so as to provide for the gradual contraction of *all* the legal-tender circulation, and the time of resumption extended to the 1st of January, 1885, so as to afford time for the business of the country to adjust itself to the change without a sudden fall of general prices.

After several minor amendments offered by Messrs. Baker, of New-York, and Powers, of Pennsylvania, the committee's report was adopted.

A motion was next made asking for the selection of Louisville, Ky., and Philadelphia, as the next place of meeting, but the time and place was left to the committee, and on motion of Mr. Hayes, of Detroit, the method of permanent organization was taken up. Here a long debate ensued on assessment of members to pay the expenses of this convention. It lasted an hour and a half, the final resolve being that each member should be taxed $10.

The following resolutions were then adopted, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 10 A. M.,

Resolved, That the members of this convention do most heartily approve the action of the Congress of the United States in providing by proper law for the celebration of the coming centennial anniversary of our national independence by means of an international exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and the mines, to be conducted under the auspices of the Government of the United States; and that they are ready to co-operate with those officially engaged in making the necessary preparations for this great national undertaking, now so closely identified with the honor and dignity of the whole country.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to wait on Gov. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, to correct any misapprehension in regard to our action of yesterday with reference to the great Centennial, and to inform him that, as individual members of this convention, it would afford us much pleasure to hear this distinguished gentleman upon the great subject which he advocates and loves, and that the time be at 8 o'clock this evening.

Gov. Bigler, in response to the invitation, addressed the members in the Town Hall. He said, in substance after thanking the bankers, that it would be a fitting thing for the bankers to take an important part in the Centennial ceremonies, commemorating the achievements of the Republic in the first 100 years of its existence, for the financial men of 1776 took the most active and conspicuous part in the struggle for independence. He was happy to say the banks had agreed upon an organization through which they would present a creditable exhibition illustrative to the world of the use of coin and circulating medium; and what was still better, they have begun at New-York and elsewhere to make liberal subscriptions to the Centennial stock. He said there were 2,000 national banks, and that a moderate contribution from each would meet the needs of the Centennial up to the 1st of January. So far as the banks have subscribed, they have given from $1,000 to $5,000 apiece. He said that the total capital would be about $8,000,000. About $5,500,000 have been secured. He described the buildings and the extensive preparations, and closed with a description of what may be anticipated when this great display of the Western World's progress shall be seen at Philadelphia.

Messrs. Stephens, of Missouri, and Root, of Arkansas, likewise addressed the delegation.

COTTON EXCHANGE CONVENTION.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CROP REPORTS—OTHER TOPICS BROUGHT UP—FULL AND INTERESTING DISCUSSIONS EXPECTED.

GREEN-BRIAR WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West Va., July 21.—The National Cotton Exchange Convention met this morning at 10 o'clock. The President, John Phelps, of New-Orleans, occupied the chair. John S. Toof, the Secretary, was present, assisted by A. G. Mills, of Galveston. The President made a short opening speech, in which he reminded the members of the encomiums that had been passed upon the working of the convention last year at Augusta, Ga., and hoped the present session would be distinguished by a similar absence of mere talk. He informed the convention that the Committee on Permanent Organization was actively at work, but would not be able to report until to-morrow morning. In the meantime they would hear from committees appointed on interesting topics suggested by different Exchanges in the country.

The report of the Executive Committee of the New-Orleans Exchange upon the crop reports was then read by the Secretary. It detailed the following facts:

Circulars requesting full information had been sent to all the cotton and woolen mills, both North and South. The latter had sent full answers, but from the former the responses were not satisfactory. The committee dispatched Mr. Hester, the Superintendent, and Mr. Buck, of New-Orleans, to various points on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to check the overland movement of cotton Northward, and by the very thorough manner in which these gentlemen accomplished their onerous task the committee hoped to have positive data with regard to the cotton sent Northward, and combining this special information with the full returns of Southern consumption from the mills and with the figures of the receipts at the various ports, they would be enabled to present in the September statement a showing of the crop which should be thorough and reliable.

The conclusion of the reading of this preliminary report was received with cheers.

Committees were then appointed upon subjects presented by the various Exchanges. Some reported details most insignificant in character, while others were deeply important. Among the latter were reports upon the attempt to secure the adoption of the American standard of classification in England and throughout Europe; also to establish a Board of Arbitration in Liverpool, composed of salaried experts, for the settlement of all controversies during the sales of cotton. Interesting debates are expected upon these and othes topics to be brought before the convention. A majority of other matters presented by the Exchanges refer to points, the details of which are of little importance.

WALKING AT LONG BRANCH.

AN INTERESTING AMATEUR MATCH BETWEEN TWO NEW-YORKERS AND A PHILADELPHIAN—THE LATTER WINS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Wednesday, July 21, 1875.

Walking has of late been a favorite diversion here for both sexes, and the growing popularity of the exercise gave rise to a remarkable amateur race this morning. The event had been on the docket a week, preparatory training being thoroughly attended to. Originally there were five entries, all young men of high social standing. The three of these who actually participated in the race were Albert Livingstone, and George H. Johnston, of New-York, and John Hoertel, of Philadelphia. They are all between twenty-four and twenty-six years of age, and of repute among their acquaintances as athletes. Hoertel is a skillful oarsman, having won a single-scull race on the Schuylkill last Summer; Johnston is an amateur yachtsman, and Livingston was two years ago one of the best performers in the gymnasium at Yale College. The time chosen for the trial was 4 o'clock this morning, the intention being to avoid as far as possible a public exhibition; yet enough people knew of the event before hand to make a gathering of between thirty and forty friends, and the race throughout was witnessed by many people. The distance, not accurately measured, was estimated at about six miles, being from opposite the grounds of Mr. John Hoey through Cedar and Ocean avenues to the East End Hotel and return. It was claimed by some that the route was half a mile longer than the estimate above given. More than twenty carriages and several saddle horses were used by the witnesses of the performance.

The start was not made until nearly half an hour after the appointed time. Then a fast gait, seemingly as high as six miles or more an hour, was struck and steadily maintained until the turn into Ocean avenue. The contestants wore linen pants, undershirts, and easy shoes, and were bareheaded. They took the middle of the road as far as the point indicated, and walked abreast. Livingston and Hoertel held their arms high, with their hands at their breasts and their heads erect, walking after the manner of professional pedestrians. Johnston swung his arms at his sides, and his gait resembled that of Weston in being slouching and inartistic. The weather was cool at this early hour, but the violent exercise made the pedestrians perspire freely. Livingstone, the only one of them who carried an undue amount of flesh, was not the most inconvenienced. Down Ocean avenue Johnston and Hoertel took the gravel sidewalk, the former leading, and Livingstone walked in the middle of the smooth but softer street. They kept close together, with the spectators in carriages and on horses at their heels, until below the United States Hotel, when Livingstone spurted and got a lead of a rod. Johnston was slightly increasing the gap between him and Hoertel. After that the relative positions were unchanged, and the pace kept at about the same speed past the Ocean and Metropolitan Hotels, until near the East End. There the judge, who was on horseback, stopped in the middle of the street as a turning point. Livingstone quickened his strides and went around in a way that was so near a run that he was cautioned to keep to a fair heel-and-toe step. Hoertel, by an effort, turned close to Johnston, and passed him at once afterward.

Some of the spectators guessed the speed back to the Howland House and West End at nearly seven miles an hour, but doubtless that was an exaggeration. The distance from the East End to the West End, said to be exactly two miles, was walked in exactly nineteen minutes—the best time in any part of the walk. Livingstone still had a good lead, and the others were alternating in the second place. Arriving at the turn into Cedar avenue, Livingstone reeled and fell, and while his friends were dismounting and helping him to his feet the other two passed. Livingstone afterward said that a sudden giddiness attacked him as he turned quickly, and his head felt as though it was "going like a top." He swallowed some brandy, and started again, but could not reduce the gap that the delay had opened. Hoertel and Johnston, the latter still walking in his loping way, and Hoertel with a springy, nervous, high-shouldered manner, struggled manfully, and for a time evenly, but the easier work of Hoertel seemed to be the most effective in proportion to the exertion. He won by about twenty feet, Livingston having been left far behind, used up. The time was four minutes less than one hour. It is probable that Dion Boucicault, Jr., and Frank Durand will walk over the same course some morning this week.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The heaviest rain of the season fell at Nashville, Tenn., yesterday. Nearly two inches fell between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.

Mr. J. W. Freeman, editor of the Pittston (Penn.) *Comet*, was arrested yesterday for libel. He gave bail to appear in September.

Notice to go into insolvency has been served upon A. P. McDonald & Co., canal contractors, of Montreal.

Over 1,000 Mennonite emigrants arrived at Quebec Tuesday, by the steam-ships Canadian and Quebec. They were dispatched West by rail en route for Manitoba.

Elizabeth Montana, nineteen years of age, fell into a spring at Preakness, N. J., yesterday and was drowned. She was feeble-minded and subject to fits.

The final arrangements have been concluded for uniting into one concern the City Bank of Montreal and the Royal Canadian Bank of Toronto. The new bank will have a capital of $4,000,000.

The subscriptions to the endowment fund of Bowdoin College now amount to $100,000, many contributions having been received since the Commencement.

The first trotting meeting in Glen Mitchell Park, at Saratoga, will commence next Monday. The entries have been closed. They are forty-seven in number.

David Goldenberg, a merchant of Newton, N. J., mysteriously disappeared Tuesday night. An empty laudanum bottle was found in his store, and it is supposed he committed suicide.

J. R. Davis, of the firm of William Hepstein & Co., of the India Creek Coal Mine, committed suicide by taking morphine at Indianapolis Tuesday evening. Intemperance was the cause.

The body of an unknown lad, twelve years of age, was found on the Central Railroad track near Herkimer yesterday morning. It is supposed that he was a tramp and was stealing a ride on a freight train.

Hon. Mr. McKenzie, the Canadian Premier, is expected to return to Canada about the end of August. A cable dispatch says the Canadians will enjoy the benefits of a new International postal treaty immediately on his return.

Holder S. Briggs, an old resident of Blackstone, Mass., was killed yesterday morning by the steam-boat train on the New-England Railroad while walking on the track at the crossing of the Providence road.

During a drunken quarrel at Mauch Chunk, Penn., Tuesday night, Andrew Kelly, a laborer on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, was seriously stabbed by Patrick Conroy, a section boss on the same road. Conroy was arrested.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated July 20, announcing the departure of Admiral Worden and the American fleet, was erroneous. It was the Swedish fleet which sailed, bearing the King of Sweden, who was accompanied to Cronstadt by the Czar.

WASHINGTON.

THE CABINET AND JUDGE FISHER.

A VISIT FROM THE PRESIDENT AND A CABINET MEETING—ACTION ON THE RESIGNATION OF JUDGE FISHER — WHISKY FRAUD INDICTMENTS AT ST. LOUIS—SILVER AND GREENBACKS EQUALIZED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President unexpectedly arrived in Washington this morning and at noon a meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Executive Office. All the members were present except Secretary Belknap, who is gone West. The subject of Judge Fisher's retention in the office of District Attorney was discussed, and a decision was reached which was unanimously favored by all members of the Cabinet present. No further communication is made concerning the result, but whatever is done by the advice of an undivided Cabinet can hardly fail to be satisfactory.

Information is received to-day of the adjournment of the Grand Jury at St. Louis, after finding twenty-seven additional indictments of persons connected with the whisky frauds. This increases the list to about seventy-five, which is a very good beginning in the judicial proceedings against the ring.

The rate of gold as quoted to-day is sufficiently low to equalize the values of silver and greenbacks. If the Treasury Department were now to issue silver coin to replace fractional currency, there would be no inducement for the gathering up of silver for exportation or manufacturing uses, since it would be cheaper to purchase for those purposes the uncoined bars. It is likely that the Department will be in readiness to issue silver by the 1st of September if the conditions remain favorable as is now promised.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE NEW-YORK BANKS.

The following is an abstract of reports made to the Controller of the Currency showing the condition of the national banks in the City of New-York at the close of business on Wednesday, the 30th day of June, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$202,899,488 80
Overdrafts	364,334 26
United State bonds to secure circulation	26,156,100 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	650,000 00
United States bonds on hand	6,608,350 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	9,990,503 03
Due from other national banks	14,167,308 52
Due from State banks and bankers	1,494,607 07
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures	9,355,662 90
Current expenses	311,503 08
Premiums paid	1,443,458 06
Checks and other cash items	1,936,551 88
Exchanges for Clearing-house	68,211,007 97
Bills of other national banks	3,428,176 00
Bills of State banks	875 00
Fractional currency	296,281 21
Specie	13,665,195 86
Legal-tender notes	25,731,431 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	36,095,000 00
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	1,130,149 00
Due from Treasurer other than redemption fund	273,315 00
Total	$424,209,298 64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$68,500,000 00
Surplus fund	22,632,917 31
Undivided profits	11,322,980 19
National bank notes outstanding	19,230,641 00
State bank notes outstanding	92,747 00
Dividends unpaid	1,611,352 92
Individual deposits	200,295,753 39
United States deposits	206,532 62
Due to national banks	72,249,470 94
Due to State banks and bankers	27,891,903 27
Bills payable	175,500 00
Total	$424,209,298 64

Number of banks, 48.

POST OFFICE MATTERS.

In reply to reported statements of Gen. Warner, President of the Marietta, Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad Company, giving verbal reasons for the abandonment of the mail service on that road between Marietta and Canal Dover, it is stated at the department that Gen. Warner, while admitting the rate of pay awarded to his company was the utmost the law would warrant, demanded an additional allowance of $1,000 per annum to cover the cost of mail service. This the department declined, on the ground that the rule requiring railroad companies to perform messenger service had existed from the origin of railroad mail service in the country; that the rule was never waived in the case of railroads like his, nearly a hundred miles in length, and the department, in view of the long standing of the rule, did not feel at liberty to abandon it in advance of legislative action on the subject. The department considers that the company in this case, in performing the service at the rate fixed by law, was subjected to no hardship whatever, but, on the contrary, received a compensation nearly, if not quite, equal to that which they receive for the carriage of express matter, which is certainly not the least profitable part of the business of railroad companies. On the same rate of pay, and on the same conditions which Gen. Warner rejected, by far the larger portion of the railroad mail service of the country is performed, and no inconsiderable amount at even lower rates. There is nothing whatever in the circumstances of Gen. Warner's road to warrant the distinction in his favor which he demands. If the company persists in its rejection of the service at the rate prescribed by law the supply of the offices will be provided for in some other way. Meanwhile postmasters along the line have been instructed to procure the best temporary service they can obtain for a prescribed compensation, which, compared with the postal yield of their offices, is reasonable and fair, and reports recently received show that on a large portion of the line service has been procured at the rates offered.

ARMY SURGEONS ORDERED TO REPORT.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon General, the Assistant Surgeons in the Army, recently appointed, have been ordered to report for duty as follows:

Blair D. Taylor, in person, to the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point for temporary duty; J. Chester Worthington, Edward T. Comegys, William R. Hall, William C. Sharmore, and Roland L. Rosson, by letter, to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic; Walter Reed, in person, to the commanding officer at Willett's Point, New-York Harbor, for temporary duty at that post; H. S. Kilbourne, Robert E. Smith, and L. S. Tesson, by letter, to the commanding General of the Military Division of the Missouri; James C. Merrill, in person, to the Superintendent of the Mounted Recruiting Service, for temporary duty at the Recruiting Depot, St. Louis Barracks, Missouri; Richard Barnett, L. M. Campton, and M. E. Taylor, by letter, to the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf; George H. Torney, in person, to the Commanding General of the Military Division of the Atlantic for temporary duty; Marshall W. Wood, in person, to the Commanding General of the Department of the Platte; William L. Newlands, by letter, to the Commanding General of the Department of California; William G. Spencer, by letter, to the Commanding General of the Department of the South.

Assistant Surgeon Frederick C. Ainsworth is ordered to report, in person, to the Commanding General of the Department of the Columbia for duty in that department; Assistant Surgeon Paul R. Brown is relieved from duty in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and ordered to the Department of Dakota.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. John T. Sullivan has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard, in place of Lieut. Clifford H. West, who has been detached from that duty and ordered to the Frolic. Midshipmen F. S. Carter, C. A. Corbin, F. S. Collins, C. A. Amsden, and E. D. Bostick, have been ordered to temporary duty on the Frolic, and on her arrival at the South Atlantic Station, to report for duty on that station. Capt. E. R. Colhoun, Lieut. Thomas A. Lee, and Passed Assistant Engineer Ralph Aston, having reported their return home from the Omaha, have been placed on waiting orders; Lieut. M. W. Reisinger, recently detached from the Omaha, has been placed on sick leave; Lieut. Washburn Maynard has been detached from special duty connected with the seal fisheries and ordered to Newport, R. I. for torpedo instruction; Master H. R. Harris has been detached from the Benicia and ordered to proceed home and wait orders; Master Corwin P. Rees, of the wrecked steamer Saranac, has been ordered to the Benicia; Lieut. Sumner C. Paine has been detached from special duty connected with the Darien survey and ordered to the Frolic; Lieut. J. V. B. Bleecker has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the Frolic; Gunner George Dunn has been detached from the receiving ship Relief and ordered to temporary duty on the Frolic, and on her arrival at the South Atlantic Station to report for duty on board the Monongahela.

DECREASE OF BRITISH EXPORTS.

The following statement, showing a decrease in the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce from the United Kingdom to the United States during six months ended June 30, 1874 and 1875, is furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Principal articles.	Six months ended June 30. 1874.	1875.
Alkali	£573,859	£492,379
Apparel and slops	120,627	51,440
Copper, unwrought, cwt	223	20
Copper, unwrought and manufactured, cwt	706	99
Hardware and cutlery	£393,935	£289,590
Iron and steel, pig-iron, tons	26,760	26,580
Iron, bar, angle, bolt and rod, tons	3,193	1,380
Iron, railroad of all sorts, tons	64,969	15,734
Hoops, sheet, boiler, and iron plates, tons	2,890	3,313
Iron, cast or unwrought and all other manufactures of, tons	12,008	4,703
Steel, unwrought, tons	6,520	5,566
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet and piping, tons	1,201	1
Linen manufactures, piece goods of all kinds, (except sail cloth.)	£1,769,060	£1,683,234
Machines	111,770	94,682
Paper, writing or printing, and envelopes	22,040	11,079
Other kinds, except hangings	16,478	8,024
Broad stuffs, of silk, or satin	90,118	48,896
Ribbons of all kinds	19,552	9,284
Other articles of silk only	87,634	41,765
Other articles of silk and other materials	34,798	12,745
Stationery, other than paper	56,158	36,239
Tin, unwrought	193,781	50,919
Woolen cloths, yards	1,586,781	1,465,900
Worsted stuffs, yards	33,831,770	27,174,700
Carpets, yards	2,072,540	1,140,100

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Department of the Interior has received a copy of a communication addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, dated Red Cloud Agency, July 12. Regretting the detention at that point, which was unavoidable, the writer remarked that the indications favored the hope that a preliminary council would be held with the Indians of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies on the 13th, or, at the furthest, the 14th inst. Divers circumstances, since the arrival of the Commissioners at the agency, have tended to delay and to complicate present and future negotiations. A war party that started out against the Poncas were fired upon at Little White River, a point within their reservation, by a detachment of troops from Fort Randall, and one of their number killed. The affair has caused a delay in the Sioux holding their conference, and they regard it as an act of unjustifiable hostility on the part of the Government. They also consider the presence of miners and other new adventurers in the Black Hills not only as a violation of treaty stipulations, but as indicating an indifference on the part of the Government concerning their rights. Mr. Hinman states that the rumor to the effect that the Government does not intend to prevent miners from entering the Black Hills has been extensively circulated, stands uncontradicted, and should be corrected. The greatest danger to be apprehended is a conflict between the Indians and the Black Hills adventurers, which, in Mr. Hinman's opinion, is not only possible, but probable. He trusts it may be averted by excluding all persons from the Black Hills country until such time as they may go there without violation of the law of the land. In view of the facts reported by Mr. Hinman, the Secretary of the Interior has telegraphed him as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1875.

Rev. S. D. Hinman, Chairman Sioux Commission, Red Cloud Agency, via Fort Laramie, Wyoming Territory:

The purpose of the Government to exclude from the Black Hills all persons is unaltered. All reports to the contrary are erroneous and may be emphatically contradicted. Nobody will be permitted to enter this territory until negotiations with the Indians shall authorize it, and official notice of this will be furnished as soon as the fact exists. Until this notice is given, the Indians may be assured that the Government will protect them in the undisturbed occupancy of their country to the full extent of its power. Your communication of the 12th inst. to this department renders this telegram proper.

(Signed,) C. DELANO, Secretary of the Interior.

THE SWIMMING MATCH.

JOHNSON AND COYLE AT PHILADELPHIA TO-DAY—THE ODDS IN FAVOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN—THE FEELING OF THE CONTESTANTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 21, 1875.

To-morrow the long-talked of swimming match for the championship of the world and a stake of $2,000, between J. B. Johnson, the English swimmer, and a man who is wholly unknown to the aquatic and sporting world, Mr. Thomas Coyle, of Chester, Penn., will take place. The course as laid out is about thirteen miles, in the Delaware River, starting from off the City of Chester, and swimming to Gloucester Point, a town on the New-Jersey side, three miles below Philadelphia. This latter site was chosen in preference to a swim to Philadelphia, on account of the numerous boats which are continually moving about the harbor of the latter city, and which might interfere with the race.

The contest was brought about by a sweeping challenge by Coyle, some time ago, to swim any man in America for from $1,000 to $5,000. This was taken up by Johnson, who entered into negotiations, and the match was arranged to come off on the 17th of the present month. The tide at that time would not permit swimming up stream, so the contest was postponed until to-morrow. Taking the two swimmers and judging by their condition and experience, it would seem an almost foregone conclusion that Johnson is destined to win, and the money is going that way. Coyle's backers are half inclined to believe that their man is to be the one who will walk off with the prize, but, then, it is hinted that they are placing their money on his opponent under cover.

The only drawback to the swim seems to be the distance, and very strong doubts are expressed as to the men being able to accomplish it. Johnson said this morning that he did not believe either himself or Coyle would swim more than six miles, as the excitement and exhaustion induced by the great strain in the race would render them unfit to finish the contest. Coyle told your correspondent that he wished the course was twenty miles, as he believes he could easily go the distance. Thus it will be seen how the opinions of the contestants differ. Coyle hopes to win, while Johnson says his competitor has got to work hard to defeat him. Coyle was in the United States Marine service some years since, has been in the bottling business, and more lately was employed at Roach's ship-yard at Chester. Apart from the fact of defeating Johnson, Coyle would like to win, because it would open for him a new employment, and, as he thinks, place him on the road to wealth. Both men are in good condition, physically, and ready for the match. The start, it is expected, will take place about 11:30 or 12 o'clock noon, and the race will be concluded in three hours and a half. The men will swim with the tide. Both men are quartered at Gloucester; Johnson at a hotel named the Buena Vista, where hosts of his English friends visit him, and Coyle at the Centennial Park Hotel, off which house the stake-boat will be anchored. The greatest interest is manifested in the contest, and it will be witnessed by thousands of persons.

A TAX COLLECTOR MURDERED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 21.—G. A. Roderty, a tax collector of Grant Parish, was murdered in Colfax by ex-Sheriff John B. McCoy.

A THRILLING STORY.

SAD EXPERIENCE OF AN UNFORTUNATE LADY.

THE WIFE OF AN ARMY OFFICER ASSAULTED ON A TUG-BOAT—HER ESCAPE FROM AN INSANE ASYLUM — HER SUBSEQUENT WANDERINGS—ARREST OF THE LADY'S ASSAILANTS.

About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night a woman of about twenty-eight years of age, shabbily dressed, but of a refined and delicate appearance, was taken into the Fourth Precinct station by a patrolman. She there complained that an assault had been made upon her by five men on board the tug-boat Mike Norton. Capt. Williams at once went to the boat, which was lying at the wharf on the East River, and after surrounding her with a cordon of patrolmen, made a search of the cabins and engine-room, but succeeded in finding only one person, a boy of about seventeen years, who was asleep in the galley. He then made inquiry on board of the other vessels lying near, but could learn nothing of the crew of the tug. He then determined to make another and more thorough search of the boat, and this time was more successful. Two men were found hidden in the run or lower hold of the vessel, and when the officer who found them was taking them to the pier, holding his lantern in his teeth and his club in one hand, and leading the men with the other, one of them jumped overboard. As there was a clear space of from thirty to forty feet around the vessel, it was thought that he might be easily recaptured on coming to the surface, but, to the surprise of all, he was seen no more. Capt. Williams then ordered a careful search to be made along the docks, and conducted it in person, to see whether there were any traces of any man having landed on the piers in wet clothing, but could find nothing to indicate that any such landing had been made. Just as he was about to leave with his prisoners a man, who claimed to be the Captain of the tug, came up, and appeared to be very indignant that any arrests should have been made on board of his vessel. There was something very peculiar about his appearance, however, that induced Capt. Williams to arrest him also. This was that he was dressed from head to foot in perfectly new clothes, the soles of his shoes showing that they had been worn only a very short time, the gloss being still on them. He was accordingly taken to the Station-house with the others. There he gave his name as Philip Ryan, the name of the other man being George Miller. They were confronted with the complainant, who fully identified them.

The boy, she said, she had not seen. The men were taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, where they were committed without bail by Justice Duffy, on complaint of Capt. Williams, and the boy was discharged, there being nothing against him.

The lady who was assaulted gave her name as Louisa Merritt. She told Capt. Williams that she was the wife of Col. Merritt, of the United States Army, and that about three weeks ago she had made her escape from a lunatic asylum near Washington City, D. C., called the St. Elizabeth Asylum, but better known as the Government Asylum. She had been confined there by her husband, she said, a year ago last September, in order to break her of the habit of eating morphine. At the time mentioned she managed to make her escape through a hole in the wall, and went to Alexandria, Va., on foot. From there she went to Baltimore, and thence to Philadelphia, where she remained for some days. She then sold a heavy gold ring she had in her possession and procured a few necessary articles of clothing. She saw in the Philadelphia newspapers that Detective McDevitt of Washington was in the city, and fearing that he might be looking for her, determined to go away at once. She therefore took the train for Jersey City, where she arrived on Tuesday morning. Hoping to find a situation she looked over the advertisements in the daily papers, and saw that a stewardess was needed on a steamer, and came to New-York to apply for the position. She lost her way during the day, and at last, when she attempted to return to Jersey City, became bewildered and wandered aimlessly about. Near 11 o'clock at night she found herself in South street, and while standing on a corner was approached by a man who asked her what she was doing there. She told him her story, and he said he was the agent of the vessel she was looking for, and told her he would take her on board. She then went with him to the tug Mike Norton, and entered the cabin with him. After she had been there a short time four other men made their appearance, and the assault was made. The moment she effected her escape she sought the protection of the first patrolman she met, who took her to the Police station, with the result above stated. It was with great difficulty that Capt. Williams could get her to tell her story, as she said that she did not want her troubles to be made public, and that all she desired was to be allowed to go away in safety. She had appealed to the officer for protection only. Half a dozen coarse cotton handkerchiefs found in her possession are marked "C. E. Waldron." She accounts for this by saying that she bought them in Philadelphia, and had them so marked because she proposed to take that name, as she has a brother-in-law by the name of Charles E. Waldron, in Boston, a member of a large iron firm. Besides the handkerchiefs a quantity of morphine was found in one of her pockets, and Capt. Williams says he thinks she was under its influence at the time she was brought to the station. He says that her manner and language indicate that she is a refined and cultivated lady, though evidently suffering from the excessive use of morphine. A medical examination disclosed the fact that she has several severe bruises on her arms.

THE BOOK-SELLERS' EXCHANGE.

INCREASING EVIDENCES OF BUSINESS SUCCESS—ADDITIONAL NAMES OF FIRMS.

The Book-sellers' Exchange and Clearing-house continued its business session yesterday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and, as had been predicted, with constantly increasing evidences of business success. The opinion was almost unanimous that, with perhaps a few changes which the present experiment had already shown to be necessary, the book-trade of the future would be conducted in some such manner as the one at present under trial. That the days of trade sales as formerly conducted were already gone by seemed to be the settled opinion of everybody. All admitted that there were faults in the details of the present plan; but these faults are now fully apparent and will be remedied in the future. The idea of a Book Exchange, something on the plan of the Cotton Exchange or the Produce Exchange, seemed to be the most popular one among the book men yesterday, and it is probable that such will be the result of the present movement. The committee of the fair held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of consultation, and the opinion was unanimous among them that, taking all things into consideration—the general business depression of the country, the early day at which the fair is being held, and the novelty of the experiment—the business had been as large as could reasonably be expected. The gentlemen composing this committee are W. H. Appleton, A. S. Barnes, A. C. Armstrong, Martin Taylor, Isaac E. Sheldon, Henry Holt, B. Blakeman, Alfred C. Barnes, and William Lee. There was a large increase of business yesterday over the previous days. The representative of one of the large houses said yesterday that there were no less than fifty of their customers that had signified their intention of handing in their orders during the week, that the fifty would average at least $1,000 each, and that, although their business had already been heavy, many of their heaviest customers had not yet been heard from.

A few of the firms represented at the Exchange were inadvertently omitted from the list published in THE TIMES yesterday. They are as follows: A. J. Holman & Co., of Philadelphia, who have on exhibition a fine display of Bibles and albums, the former in quarto and crown, elegantly bound and illustrated; and H. McKinney & Co., of the same city, who have a display of miscellaneous books, Bibles, dictionaries, &c. The American Lead-pencil Company have a large stock of goods in their line, all manufactured in this country. C. D. Pratt and A. & E. Wallach's stock consists of fine imported pocket-books and albums, American-made writing-desks, and Bohemian glass ink-stands and paper-holders, and F. H. Dunkinson & Co. exhibit specimens of their royal Irish writing-paper, of which they have a line especially adapted to the use of bankers and merchants.

There were several fresh arrivals yesterday, the new names taken from the register being as follows: James E. Shorb, St. Louis, Mo.; William H. Hoyt, Boston, Mass.; T. Butler, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. P. Judd, New-Haven, Conn.; T. Nourse, Detroit; J. A. Hager, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. E. Sanford, Worcester, Mass.; E. F. Dillingham, Bangor, Me.; W. E. Lyman, New-Orleans, La.; A. Hollister, Utica, N. Y.; George W. Gleason, Columbus, Ohio, and T. O. Stevens, Hamilton, N. Y.

GRAND ARMY REUNION.

FESTIVITIES AT NEWARK—A LARGE PROCESSION—MASS MEETING AT THE RINK.

The reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic in Newark, yesterday, was one of the most notable displays ever made in that city. Among the prominent civilians in attendance were Gov. Bedle, Hon. John Hill, and others. All the morning trains passing from both directions into Newark were filled to overflowing with crowds going either to participate in or to witness the display. Posts from Jersey City, Hoboken, Trenton, New-Brunswick, Paterson, Morristown—even such distant points as Camden and Vineland—from all the cities in the State, in fact, had gathered in the city before 10 o'clock in the morning. The leading streets were handsomely decorated with flags and flowers, and emblems of welcome. At 11 o'clock the posts formed in Military Park, and half an hour later took up their line of march. They were headed by a platoon of Police, the First Regiment, under command of Gen. Plume, acting as an escort, following. Next in order were carriages, bearing a number of distinguished guests. Division No. 2 followed, headed by the Hudson County Band and containing Posts No. 3, 19, 29, and 38 from Hudson County. In Division No. 3 were posts from New-York and Brooklyn, No. 2 of Newark, No. 18 of Morristown, a post from Stanhope, another from Boonton, and a small squad of veterans from the Soldiers' Home in Newark. The Jefferson Band preceded Division No. 4, which comprised Posts Nos. 11 and 34 of Newark, and No. 9 of Burlington, the Veterans of Newark, Veterans of the Mexican War, and the Twenty-sixth Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers. In the Fifth Division were two posts from New-Brunswick, and one each from Trenton, Vineland, and Camden. Division No. 6 brought up the rear, with Posts Nos. 28 and 35 of Paterson, No. 7 of Passaic, a corps of veterans of the war of 1812, under command of Gen. Raymond, of New-York, and carriages containing inmates of the Soldiers' Home.

The line of march was up Centre to Broad street, up Broad to Washington, thence to Central avenue, through Central avenue to Broad street, down Broad to Market, thence to Mulberry street, through Mulberry to Kinney, through Kinney to Broad, down Broad to Lagrange, thence to Clinton avenue, and through Broad, Market, and Washington streets to the Rink.

Large crowds had gathered in the streets and posted themselves in all the houses along the line of march, and frequent hearty cheers marked the advance of the procession.

Upon the arrival of the procession at the rink ranks were broken, and the tired and hungry soldiers refreshed themselves at several well-supplied tables spread in the Industrial Institute buildings.

At 3 o'clock a mass meeting was held in the rink. Most of the processionists remained, and they, with the crowds of citizens who flocked to the commodious hall, filled it to repletion. Gov. Bedle presided. The exercises, interspersed with music, opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Forester, and a short address of welcome by ex-Mayor Ricord. Department Commander Burrowes explained that the purpose of these reunions was not to keep alive the animosities of the war, nor was there anything of a political character in the organization itself.

Gov. Bedle next introduced ex-Gov. Joel Parker, the orator of the day. Having referred to the causes which led to the Revolution which freed this country from her allegiance to Great Britain, he said that the future of the nation demands the burial of dead issues. He hoped, in conclusion, that the great Centennial of the coming year will witness a national reunion which shall make the bond of brotherhood between the sections stronger even than before the war.

After the close of ex-Gov. Parker's address, Gov. Bedle read letters of regret from Gov. Hartranft, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and from Major Gen. Burnside.

Addresses were also delivered by Major Gen. Kilpatrick, Gen. Plume, and Gen. Raymond.

In the evening, there was a grand promenade concert.

TAMMANY'S TROUBLES.

The Tammany Subcommittee on Discipline met yesterday afternoon in Tammany Hall, all the members being present except Sheriff Conner and Maurice J. Power. There was considerable discussion, but owing to the fact that there was not a full representation present, the report in full to the Committee on Organization was laid over until next Saturday morning, at which time the committee will meet again to make a full report. The discussion showed that the subcommittee will probably recommend that in the Third Assembly District, ("Jimmy" Hayes',) the Fourth, (Shandley's,) the Eleventh, (Morrissey's,) and the Seventeenth, (Coulter's,) new primary elections shall be ordered for delegates to the General Committee. This action, it was thought, would relegate to the voters of these districts the power to act, with the light they have recently received, in such a manner as would best conduce to the interests of Tammany Hall, and settle the vexed questions that neither the Committee on Organization nor the General Committee are anxious to solve.

THE CORNELL CREW DECLINE A DINNER.

The Alumni of Cornell University residing in this City held a meeting immediately after the receipt of the intelligence that their crew had won the race at Saratoga Lake, at which they passed congratulatory resolutions, among which was one tendering to the two successful crews a banquet, to be held at their convenience, in this City. A copy of the resolutions was sent to each of the crews, and a formal letter of invitation was sent to the Captain of the University crew, Mr. J. N. Ostrom. Yesterday the Committee of Arrangements of the Alumni received a letter from Capt. Ostrom, stating that it would be impossible for the crews to accept the invitation, owing to previous engagements.

JESSE POMEROY TRIES TO BREAK JAIL.

BOSTON, July 21.—An attempt of young Pomeroy, the boy-murderer, to escape from the Charles Street Jail was discovered yesterday. He had been engaged for some time in digging out the bricks around the window of his cell by means of a piece of an iron wash-dish, and his plan was, after getting outside of the cell, to lower himself from the iron gallery to the floor of the rotunda by cords taken from the window-frame. He was to leave the cell at midnight, as the watch was being changed, and, presuming that he could overcome all who opposed him, clear the jail building and scale the exterior wall. Letters to his family, ingeniously describing his plan of operations, were found in his cell.

ASSAULT UPON GEORGE WILKES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 21.—George Wilkes, editor of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, was assaulted to-day in the United States Hotel by Price McGrath, the well-known turfman, on account of an article in the *Spirit* severely stigmatizing McGrath and John Chamberlin for their management of the races at Long Branch. McGrath struck Wilkes with a cane, and a struggle ensued. There was some lively fencing, in the course of which Wilkes' cane was broken. Neither was hurt. Wilkes called for the Police, and on his complaint McGrath was arrested for assault and battery. Justice Scott will hear the case on Friday. McGrath was discharged from arrest without bail.

CONNECTICUT SOLDIERS' ENCAMPMENT.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 21.—The second day of the soldiers' encampment was a great success. Several thousand old soldiers were present. In the morning a meeting of Andersonville and other prisoners was held, some 600 being present, and a permanent organization was formed, with Capt. V. B. Chamberlain, of New-Britain, as President, and Ira E. Forbes, of Hartford, Secretary. Many interesting addresses were made.

In the afternoon there was a mass-meeting at the grand stand of Charter Oak Park. Gen. Birge presided. An oration was delivered by Col. Homer B. Sprague, of Brooklyn, a poem read by Col. S. B. Sumner, and interesting addresses made by Gov. Ingersoll, Gen. Hawley, and Chaplains Trumbull and Upson. There has never been a more enthusiastic or patriotic meeting in the State. In concluding his remarks Gen. Hawley referred to the Centennial, which he hoped would prove a great love-feast, bringing together in harmony and brotherly love the people of both North and South. "We have won the victory for the Union," he said, "now we have one more victory to win—to win the hearts of our late antagonists." To-morrow the encampment concludes with a parade and a review in this city. Gen. Burnside telegraphed this afternoon that he had been crippled by an accident and could not attend, much to the regret of many an old soldier who served under him.

A LIFE PRISONER BREAKS JAIL.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., July 21.—E. B. Frazer, sentenced to life imprisonment in the New-Castle Jail, and who has been confined there for the past ten years, made his escape for the second time, about 1 o'clock this morning. A bar had been forced off his cell by a jack that had been secretly conveyed to the prisoner. How he escaped over the yard wall is still a mystery.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE ALLEGRETTI ICEBERG REFRIGERATORS AT THE GREAT WINDSOR HOTEL.—"We have your ALLEGRETTI ICEBERG REFRIGERATORS in our fruit-room, wine-room, pastry-room, larder, and bar-room, and in use for milk and cream, and can say that they are the best food preservers we have ever used." HAWK & WETHERBEE.
Proprietors of The Windsor, 5th av., New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or WATER PEPPER, is not recommended as a cure-all. It should not be classed with the patent nostrums of the day. No patent has been obtained or asked for upon it. It is not a secret medicine, the chief ingredient being made known in the name chosen to designate it. But it is claimed to be a superior extract, made in a scientific manner, from fresh plants and roots, by a cold process; heat, which is used in making all other extracts of smart-weed, being objectionable, as it destroys most of the medical virtues that reside in the plant, as stated in the American Dispensatory and by other most excellent authorities. In the modest-looking little weed, found growing by the roadside, is found a more efficacious remedy, when combined with Jamaica ginger and other modifying agents, for diarrhea, dysentery, summer complaint, pain, and colic, than has heretofore been known to the medical profession. Dr. Pierce's Extract is sold by druggists.

Asthma.—"The tortures and agonies I endured for six years none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.
THOMAS BRANIGAN, No. 127 West 27th st."
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Teeth Like Orient Pearls Set in Cushions of rose:
A breath like the perfume the toilet bestows—
These are charms to win hearts when all other charms fade;
But they can't be preserved without SOZODONT'S aid.

Sea Shore and Country Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, bathing-shoes and India rubbers and the place to buy them is at MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Cancer
Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

The Peruvian Syrup (a preparation of iron) restores the vigor of youth to the worn-out system.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

MARRIED.

SCOTT—WHITELY.—At the residence of Mr. James Tyler, Englewood, by Rev. John W. Payne, ROBERT SCOTT, of Lawrence, Mass., formerly of Huddersfield, England, to MARY, only daughter of the late James Whitely, also of Huddersfield.

SHIELDS—VANDER WEGEN.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., by Rev. Dr. Anderson, at the residence of the bride's parents, THOMAS W. SHIELDS to MARIE C. VANDER WEGEN, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

WARD—GOODMAN.—On July 17, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, CHAUNCEY C. WARD to KATE F., only daughter of Frank Goodman, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DIED.

BENEDICT.—On Wednesday, July 21, ALBERTA IRENE, only child of Dr. Albert C. and Irene V. Benedict, aged 1 year 16 days.

Funeral services at 3 P. M. Friday, July 23, from the residence of her parents, Warburton avenue, Yonkers.

BIDWELL.—On Wednesday, July 21, at Yonkers, N. Y., JAMES BIDWELL, Esq., formerly of Utica, in the 86th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Charles L. Cozzens, Willow place, Yonkers, on Friday, July 23, at 5 o'clock P. M.

BRONSON.—At Richfield Springs, July 21, in the 76th year of his age, after a brief illness, Dr. OLIVER BRONSON, formerly of New-York City.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

EMMET.—At New-Rochelle, on the 19th day of July, WILLIAM C. EMMET, son of the late Thomas A. Emmet, in the 69th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 23d inst., at 10:30 A. M., from Christ Church, Pelham. Cars leave Central Depot for New-Rochelle at 9 A. M.

FOLGER.—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Wednesday morning, July 21, REBECCA ANN FOLGER, (formerly of Nantucket,) aged 59 years.

Interment at Green-Wood on Saturday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HOPPING.—July 19, EDWARD CAMPFIELD HOPPING, aged 32 years, 11 months, and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, Ridgefield, N. J., Thursday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves Chambers and 23d sts. at 12:15 P. M. Interment the following day at Hanover, N. J.; train leaves New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad at 9:15 A. M.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 19th inst., JOSEPHINE INGRAM, youngest daughter of Julia A. and the late Joshua I. Jones.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, 4th av., corner Pacific st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MACY.—On fourth day, seventh month, 21st, CHARLES A. MACY, in the 67th year of his age.

STRONG.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., GEORGE TEMPLETON STRONG, at his residence, No. 113 East 21st st.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday next, at 12 M., at Trinity Church.

TURNER.—At Lake Oscawana, on Tuesday, July 20, JOHN H. TURNER, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—At Bush Mills, near Giant's Causeway, Ireland, June 24, of diphtheria, ELIZABETH WHITE, daughter of George F. and Hannah T. White, late of this City.

The remains will be brought to New-York for burial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MAKE THE GUMS HARD AND healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

BAD BREATH OFTEN PROCEEDS FROM worms which infest the human system. There is no need to send for the physician, or use orris root, or other pungent substances, but buy a box of BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or Worm Lozenges, eat them, drive out the wrigglers, and get back your sweet breath.

IS THERE NO CURE FOR NEURALGIA? Yes, a sure cure; it is BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Rheumatism is bad, toothache is worse, neuralgia worst. It is a superlative disease, but even it yields to this potent remedy. Its sale is ubiquitous. All druggists sell it.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The hand of death has suddenly taken from us our much-esteemed President, GEORGE HODGSDON,

Resolved, That in this sad event we recognize the loss sustained by this company and the community in which he moved, and as his associates we mourn the death of a friend and brother.

Resolved, That our late President has borne himself with such integrity and ability the full period of years allotted to man, and has graced all his well-performed duties with such unpretentious modesty, that we desire to record the fact.

Resolved, That the deceased, by his strict attention to the affairs of this company during his long connection with it as Secretary and President, has won and well deserved our confidence and that of the public.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved family, and that these resolutions be entered at length upon our minutes and a copy be transmitted to the family.

CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
President *pro tem.*

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and reception rooms, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; On Wednesday at 4 A. M.; On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 Nassau st., on FRIDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, general assortment of household furniture.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 21, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	34	Pea-nuts, bags	40
Beans, bbls	90	Rice, pks	51
Bees-wax, pks	18	Rice, chaff bags	610
Flour, bbls	14,690	Beef, pks	41
Meal, bbls	612	Molasses, bbls	111
Wheat, bushels	61,120	Oil-cake, pks	180
Corn, bushels	93,600	Pork, pks	1,404
Oats, bushels	32,700	Cut-meats, pks	901
Malt, bushels	300	Lard, tcs	358
Cotton, bales	789	Butter, pks	2,330
Copper, bbls	25	Cheese, pks	9,624
Eggs, bbls	925	Spelter, pcs	609
Grease, pks	2	Stearine, pks	205
Hops, bales	6	Starch, pks	285
Hides, No.	1,035	Tea, pks	154
Hides, bales	1,026	Tallow, pks	4
Lead, pigs	256	Sugar, bbls	51
Leather, sides	11,135	Tobacco, hhds	227
Resin, bbls	2,868	Tobacco, pks	646
Crude, Turp., bbls	161	Wool, bales	318
Tar, bbls	235	Whisky, bbls	220

ASHES—Have been in limited request yet quoted steady. Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ⅌ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in fair jobbing demand within the range of from 32½c.@35c. ⅌ ℔.

BRICKS—Have been moderately active on the basis of former quotations, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale at $2 50; Jersey, $5@$5 50; Haverstraw, $6@$6 75; Up-river, $5 25@$5 75; Long Island, $5 50; Croton Front at $11@$12 for Brown; $12@$13 for Dark, and $13@$14 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$30; Baltimore, $50@$56 ⅌ 1,000. And stock delivered from yard at an advance of $2@$3 ⅌ 1,000 on these figures.

CANDLES—Have been in quite moderate request since our last, mainly in small lots, with Adamantine at 12½c.@17c.; Paraffine, 20c.@21c.; Sperm, plain, 29c.@30c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ⅌ ℔.

COAL—Trade has been quite active, and values have been well maintained. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $17; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7@$8; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; Provincial Gas, $5; American Gas, $6 25@$7; Cumberland Soft, $6@$6 25, and Anthracite at $5 25@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COFFEE—Firm, but quiet, as last quoted; 588 bags Rio by the Ontario, sold on private terms.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in limited demand, with Hogshead Staves quoted barely steady at from $80@$175; do. Pipe, $115@$245; do. Barrel, $50@$130; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $1 90@$2 60; Molasses do., $2 10@$2 20; Empty Hogsheads, $2 25@$2 50.

CORDAGE—Continues very quiet at nominally unchanged prices.

COTTON—The movements for early delivery have been moderate, mostly for spinning purposes, though partly for export, and prices have been quoted ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. lower, on more liberal offerings. The further decline in gold operated against values. Sales have been reported, since our last, for prompt delivery, of 2,380 bales, (of which 50 bales were on last evening,) including 600 bales to shippers, and 1,780 bales to spinners....A brisk business has been reported for forward delivery, opening fully ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. off last evening's quotations, under an urgent pressure to sell, partly on account of parties recently operating for a rise, subsequently rallying ⅛c. ⅌ ℔., then receding again, and closing weak at about the lowest figures of the day. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,100 bales, (of which 7,300 bales were on last evening and 37,800 bales were to-day,) with 8,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 14 15-32c.; August, 14 15-32c.@14½c.; September, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; October, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; November, 13 31-32c.; December, 13 31-32c.; January, 14⅛c.; February, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; March, 14½c.@14 17-32c.; April, 14 11-16c.@14¾c.; May, 14⅞c.@15c.; June, 15 3-32c.@15 5-32c. ⅌ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 789 bales.... The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 599 bales, against 1,198 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,683 bales, against 2,950 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,449,719 bales, against 3,746,542 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 2,185 bales; to the Continent, 650 bales. Stock in New-York, 80,841 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 138,431 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N.O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Good Middling	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼
Fair	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been unusually active to-day, though checked in part by the scant offerings of desirable lines of shipping Extras, for prompt and forward delivery, as also of the better qualities of Superfine and of Minnesota Extras. Prices were quoted 10c.@25c. ⅌ bbl. higher. The export demand has been quite animated, and the inquiry from home buyers has been much more liberal and comprehensive than usual of late, extending to Winter Wheat product, especially Amber Extras. Minnesota Extras, plain and patent, have been of very ready sale, the former at from $6 50@$7 75 for about fair to very choice bakers' brands, and the latter mostly within the range of from $7@$8 75, ⅌ bbl. Superfine brands have been scarce, and held much higher, thus impeding operations. The dealings in Superfine were within the range of $5 25@$5 75, for odd lots and even lines, the latter rate for very choice, with bids of $5 75 reported for fancy, with up to $6 asked. The purchases of shipping Extras for the English markets have been mostly of Spring Wheat available at from $6 10@$6 50 for regular shipping brands; $6 50@$7 for Winter Wheat Extras, mainly Amber Extras, at $6 50@$6 85 for fair to very good; $6 50@$7 25 for Minnesota Extras, including Patent at $7@$7 25, the inside price refused at the close. The transactions for the West Indies and South America were comparatively moderate, owing partly to the meagre offerings of suitable grades, including City Mills, and the materially advanced claims of sellers. The general market closed strong and buoyant, in view of the decidedly more confident movement in Wheat. The decline in Gold and irregularity in Foreign Exchange seemed to affect values, very slightly. The sales since our last have been 36,800 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4 85@$5 20; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75 for lines; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 90@$6 50, chiefly at $6 10@$6 50 for lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 50@$7; City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7 75, chiefly at $7@$7 25 for the West Indies; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 90@$6 59, chiefly at $6 10@$6 50, part to arrive; very good to very fancy do., $6 50@$7; poor to good round hoop Ohio at $5 90@$6 50 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 35@$7 50, mainly at from $6 50@$6 85 for plain, and $7@$7 25 for patent, and trade and Family Extras at proportionately improved prices. Included in the sales were 20,500 bbls. Extras, for shipment, prompt and forward delivery, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been in better request at an advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl., closing very firmly, on much lighter offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 75 for Superfine; $5 90@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 90@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in good demand within the range of from $4 85@$6 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice....Corn-meal has been in fairly active request at full rates. Sales, equal to 1,350 bbls., at from $4@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine. Included in the sales were 300 bbls. Tropical at $4 50 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 50@$1 85 ⅌ 100 ℔....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very brisk to-day, the aggregate of the dealings having been the heaviest of any day's transactions reported thus far this season. The business has been almost wholly in Spring, on an unusually excited and buoyant market, prices having advanced 2c.@3c. a bushel. The cable reports were again of unfavorable weather, and of active and buoyant markets abroad. Western advices were of a generally higher range of values, with very free movements, largely speculative. The fall in gold, and the unsettled condition of the foreign Exchange market seemed to have had but little adverse influence on the course of the trade. The much stronger views of ship-owners, on tonnage suited to the Grain-carrying business, here and to arrive, constituted a more serious difficulty in the way of the outward movement, but even this was apparently not considered very formidable, though doubtless sufficiently embarrassing at the moment. The purchases of Spring were chiefly for forward delivery, options extending to the middle of September, and covering large amounts yet on the lakes. The transactions included sales from shippers to shippers; sales and purchases by one class of shippers, the sales, in instances, having been of options almost identical as to time with the purchases by the same parties; and of sales by shippers to speculative operators. Millers were not buying very freely of Spring, seemingly confining themselves as a rule within the limits of urgent wants. Prices closed very firmly, the latest sales having been at the highest figures of the day. Winter Wheat was comparatively quiet, the very small offerings, especially of prime to choice Red and Amber, and the higher range of asking rates, operating against free dealings. Some export inquiry was noted for Amber Western, but the bids were not satisfactory, as a rule. Millers were disposed to buy Winter products more readily than Spring, at the current quotations....Sales and resales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of equal to 401,000 bushels, (part from store, and to arrive soon, the latter mostly car lots,) at $1 45@$1 46 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, closing at the latter rate; $1 43@$1 46 for No. 1 Sheboygan do., $1 45 for No. 1 Greenbay do.; $1 43@$1 45 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, which was quite scarce, closing with $1 45 paid for prime, and reported as bid for choice, afloat; $1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 38 for Nos. 2 and 3 Milwaukee Spring, mixed, afloat; $1 34@$1 36 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, chiefly at $1 35, in store, and $1 35@$1 36, closing at $1 36, afloat; $1 30@$1 42½ for ungraded Spring; $1 45@$1 48 for fair to choice Amber Western, mostly at $1 47 for prime, afloat, including a boat-load for export at this rate; $1 42@$1 45 for Red Western; $1 40@$1 50, nominally, for ordinary to very choice White Western, and $1 45 for Amber State (5,000 bushels) in store, taken for milling. The transactions in Spring were mainly in prime to choice No. 1, and in No. 2 Chicago, at quoted rates....And for forward delivery, sales and resales have been reported of equal to 576,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive by August 20, at $1 45; 20,000 bushels do., to arrive within thirty days, (bought by a local miller,) at $1 45; 55,000 bushels do., to arrive in August, at $1 44; 46,000 bushels do., reported to arrive from the canal, at $1 43; 40,000 bushels do., to arrive by the end of August, at $1 45; 16,000 bushels do., to arrive from canal, and 21,000 bushels do., to arrive from the lakes, (the latter due at Buffalo to-day,) at $1 46, which was the final quotation; 48,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, July arrivals, at $1 43; 32,000 bushels do., to arrive from the lakes, at $1 43; 16,000 bushels do., same option at $1 43½; 40,000 bushels do., first half of September, (old crop,) at $1 43; 150,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee do., to arrive from canal and lakes, at $1 40; 24,000 bushels do., "to arrive," reported at $1 40; 20,000 bushels No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, "to arrive," at $1 45; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, July arrivals, at $1 35; and 16,000 bushels do., first half of August, at $1 34 ⅌ bushel, thus making the aggregate of the sales for prompt and forward delivery, as reported, 977,000 bushels, the great bulk of which undoubtedly goes to export account....Corn has been again in very active demand, largely for export, at a further improvement of about 2c. a bushel. Sales have been reported of 253,000 bushels, at 86c.@89c. for poor to choice, steamer grades of new Mixed Western, closing with 89c. bid for choice; 89c.@90½c. for fair to very choice sailing vessel do., (the latter an extreme,) afloat; 87½c. for about good do., in store; 89c.@90½c. for new Yellow Western, car lots....And for forward delivery, sales were reported of 50,000 bushels strictly prime new mixed Western, first half of August, at 88½c.@89c., with 90c. reported as bid at the close for (50,000 bushels) for last half of August and first half of September, and 92c. asked....Rye wanted at advancing prices, for home use; prime State (a small lot) reported sold at $1 15 ⅌ bushel....Barley and Malt essentially as last quoted....Oats have been in better demand at an advance of 1c. a bushel, closing firmly. The inquiry has been mostly from local trade sources. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at 60c.@63c. for inferior to prime mixed Western, mainly at 63c. for Chicago, afloat, and 62c. for do. in store; 62c.@67c. for White Western, car lots....Feed has been in good request, chiefly in a jobbing way, within the range of $19 50@$31 as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Millstuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 ℔., and $19 75@$20 50 for Bran, ⅌ ton....Bale Hay has been quiet since our last, with shipping grades quoted at from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been inactive within the range of from 65c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ⅌ 100 ℔.

HEMP—Quiet to-day; quotations unchanged; 375 bales Jute Butts sold since our last at 2⅞c., currency, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Have been rather slow of sale and irregular as to values; 1,300 Corpus Christi, 1,800 Dry Texas, and 1,000 City Slaughter changed hands on private terms....We quote: Dry Hides, (nominally as before,) thus: Buenos Ayres, 20 to 28 ℔., at 20c.@23c.; Montevideo, 20 to 23 ℔., at 21c.@21½c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 ℔., at 20c.@21c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 ℔., at 20c.@21c.; Porto Cabello, 20 to 21 ℔., at 17½c.@18c.; Central American, 18 to 24 ℔., at 18c.@19c.; California, 21 to 25 ℔., at 20c.@20½c., all gold, for selections; Texas, 20 to 26 ℔., at 18c.@20½c.; Southern, 12 to 18 ℔., at 14c.@15c.; Western, 18 to 24 ℔., 17c.@18½c., currency. And Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande at 10c.; Para at 9c., gold; Texas, 9c.@11c.; New-Orleans, 11c.; Southern, 8c.; Country and Western, 8c.@9c.; City Slaughter at 7½c.@9½c., currency. And Dry-salted Hides thus: Pernambuco, 13c.; Maranham, 13c.; Payta, 16c.; Bahia, 13c.; Maracaibo, 13c., gold; Matamoras, 16c., and Texas and Southern at 13c.@15c., currency. And Dry Upper Leather stock thus: Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips at 19c.@20c., gold; Mexican, 18c.; rough Texas at 16c.@17c., currency, ⅌ ℔. And Calcutta Hides thus: Slaughter, Cow, at 11½c.@15c., gold; Buffalo, 10c. gold....Stock in first hands this morning, 240,900 Hides and 2,474 bales do., against 154,500 Hides and 1,133 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—A moderate demand prevails for the leading kinds at about steady prices, including New-York, about fair to choice, new, 25c.@33c.; Eastern, new, 22c.@30c.; Western, new, 22c.@30c.; Yearlings, 15c.@20c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@12c.; California, 25c.@30c. ⅌ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been in less request at about late quotations.

LEATHER—The market has been quoted weak for most kinds, with a moderate inquiry noted for supplies, within the previous range.

MOLASSES—Refining grades of foreign continued in good demand at the advanced figures given in our last, but no further sales of invoices were reported. Jobbing trade very moderate, quotations as before.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet, within the range of from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 75@$2 20 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass....Tar has been inactive at from $2 37½@$2 60 ⅌ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ⅌ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in slack demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 32c. ⅌ gallon. Sales, 20 bbls. at 32c. ⅌ gallon, from dock.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive on the basis of 5⅛c. in bulk for early delivery, and at 8½c.@8¾c. in shipping order....Refined has been quite moderately sought after for early delivery, on the reduced basis of 10⅞c., and for forward delivery at 10⅞c.@11c....Refined in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted at 10¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10¾c.@10⅞c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, but quoted higher. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. Western Mess, $20 75@$21; small lots of Prime Mess, at $19; and 50 bbls. Extra Prime, $16....For forward delivery a fair business has been transacted, sales having been reported of 2,000 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $20 90@$21, closing at $20 95@$21; 2,500 bbls. do., September option, at $21@$21 10, closing at $21@$21 05....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted at 10c.@10⅜c. for heavy to light weights, ⅌ ℔....City Cut-meats have been firm, and in request, with sales reported of 5,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, light averages, at 13c.; and sundry small lots of other City bulk stock within yesterday's range. Western product nominal. ....Of Bacon, 50 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 12¾c. ⅌ ℔.; market firm but inactive....Lard has been quoted decidedly higher, but has been very quiet for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots of prime Western Steam at 13⅞c.; small lots of new do. at 13½c., the latter for very choice; 120 tcs. City do. at 13¼c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12¾c.@13c. Refined, for the West Indies, at 13½c., and do., for the Continent, at 14¼c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13 13-16c.@13⅞c., closing at 14c. asked; 4,500 tcs., September, 13 15-16c.@14⅛c., closing at 14⅛c.; and 400 tcs. new, August arrival, on private terms....Beef steady, but not moving freely; sales, 140 bbls., including 100 bbls. Packet on private terms....Butter and Cheese held confidently at last quotations, on a moderately active demand. Export dealings in Cheese checked in part by the decline in gold....Eggs ½c. lower, and dull.

RICE—Has been in fair request, chiefly in the jobbing line, at firm prices, with Carolina fair ordinary to choice at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½; and in bond at $2 70@$2 90, gold; and Patna, free, at $6 75@$7, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ⅌ 100 ℔.

SALT—Has been more sought after, with Liverpool Ground at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive, with Crude quoted nominal at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SKINS—Have been quite dull at former nominal rates.

SUGARS—Raw quoted rather firmer within the range of 7⅞c.@8¼c. for fair to strict good refining Cuba, with more inquiry noted. Sales, 1,450 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 1,040 bxs. low Clayed at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 200 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 7⅝c.; also, (rumored,) two other invoices, including one of Centrifugal, (hhds.,) but without confirmation....Refined in good request, with Crushed quoted at 11¼c.@11⅜c., Powdered at 11¼c.@11⅜c., and other kinds as before.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate request at about yesterday's prices; 75,000 ℔., about prime to choice, sold at 8⅞c.@9c. ⅌ ℔....Stearine quiet; quoted at 17¼c. for choice City, in hhds., and 16½c.@16¾c. for prime to choice Western, in tcs.

TEAS—Quiet at former rates. Sales 1,200 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been quoted up to $1 50@$1 60, gold, for Arctic, but has been inactive.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at $1 21 ⅌ gallon; market dull.

FREIGHTS—The Grain movement was the chief source of demand, which was quite active, at steady figures on berth and firmer rates on charter. Grain shippers were again bidding quite freely for tonnage to arrive, in the absence of any considerable supply in this or the outports available for early use, but shipowners were claiming a further advance, thus tending to retard negotiations. Room for Flour and Provisions was in very good request at full quotations, the offerings of Flour having been mostly for British ports. Tonnage for Petroleum was also actively sought after, mostly for the Baltic, and was quoted higher. Vessels for Lumber and Deals were inquired for, but the bids were not satisfactory, and the movements were limited. Some demand was noted for tonnage for the Guano trade. For loading at the Peruvian ports, at rather steadier rates....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and 1,300 Oars at ⅜d. ⅌ foot, running measurement; and, by steam, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d. ⅌ bushel; 60 tons Leather, in lots, at 40s.; 270 tons Provisions at 35s.@40s.; 3,500 bxs. Cheese, reported at 45s. ⅌ ton, and 120 pks. Tobacco, reported on the basis of 27s. 6d.@30s. for hhds. Also, a ship and bark, with Deals from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) within the range of 75s.@77s. 6d....For London, by sail, 4,100 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ⅌ bushel; 50 pks. Tobacco and 1,000 Staves on private terms; also an American ship, with Guano, from the Peruvian deposits, at 65s....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bxs. Bacon, at 40s.; 8,000 bxs. Cheese, at 45s.@50s., chiefly at 50s. ⅌ ton; and 850 bbls. Sugar on private terms. ....For Bristol, by steam, 2,000 bbls. Flour, reported on private terms....For Penarth Roads and orders, an American schooner, 460 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d.; an American bark, 468 tons, hence, with about 2,750 quarters do. at 7s. 9d., or, if direct, at 7s. 6d.; an Italian brig, 257 tons, hence, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d., flat, and £10 gratuity....For Belfast, a brig, 255 tons, with Deals, from St. John, (reported as chartered there,) at 75s....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 392 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 8s.; a British ship, 875 tons, (to arrive from Liverpool,) hence, with about 6,000 quarters do., in shipper's bags, at 7s. 8d.; a British bark, 884 tons, (to arrive from Halifax, N. S.,) hence, with about 6,000 quarters do. at 7s. 6d, with option of the Continent at 7s. 9d.; an American schooner, 391 tons, with about 2,500 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 9d., or if direct, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter. The business in the Grain chartering line was seriously impeded by the very scant offerings of suitable tonnage. Vessels for the Guano trade, for loading at the Peruvian deposits, were in request on the basis of 67s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, and 70s. to the Continent, or 2s. 6d. less to direct ports....For Antwerp, by steam, 36,000 bushels Grain, reported on private terms, quoted at 10d. bid, and much higher rates (up to 12d.) claimed; 50 tcs. Beef at 9s. ⅌ tce.; and 1,000 bxs. Starch at 25s. ⅌ ton....For Rotterdam, by steam, 400 cases Tobacco, reported at 25s.; and 500 sides Leather at 60s. ⅌ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 349 tons, hence, with about 2,600 quarters Grain at 8s. 3d.; and a Swedish bark, 537 tons, hence, with about 2,700 quarters do., in ship's bags, at 7s. 6d. ⅌ quarter....For the German Baltic, an American brig, 515 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 6s. 10½d.; a German bark, 414 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. do., at 7s.; an American schooner, 513 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. do. at 6s. 6d.; and a German bark, 399 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,800 bbls. do., reported on private terms....For the Mediterranean, direct, an American brig, 317 tons, (now at Boston,) hence, with about 2,300 bbls. refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 7½d. ⅌ bbl....For Genoa, an American bark, 422 tons, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at 50s....For Malaga, an American brig, 247 tons, hence, with about 7,200 cases Petroleum at 28c. ⅌ case....For St. John, Newfoundland, a brig and schooner, hence, with Flour and Provisions, within the range of 32½c.@40c. ⅌ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, a British bark, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $19....For a British Windward Island, and an American schooner, 220 tons, hence, with general cargo, at equal to a trifle over 50c. ⅌ bbl.... For St. Kitts, a British brig, about 2,000 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 45c. ⅌ bbl....For Guadaloupe, an American schooner, 359 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $9, gold....For Tampico and back to New-York, an American schooner, 83 tons, with general cargo, reported at $750....For New-York or Gloucester, two barks, with Salt, from Cadiz, reported at 10c. ⅌ bushel....The Peruvian ship San Juan, 1,411 tons, now here, (built at Thomaston, Me., in 1855, and last metaled in 1871,) has been sold on private terms to Messrs. Frederick Sprung & Co., of this City. The vessel was formerly known as the James R. Keeler. The new American ship M. P. Grace, 1,900 tons, was launched yesterday at Bath, Me. The vessel, which is owned by Messrs. Chapman & Flint, is to be commanded by Capt. R. B. Wilbur.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 12½c.; net receipts, 109 bales; gross, 111 bales; exports, to the Continent, 825 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 21,782 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Cotton entirely nominal; nothing doing; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 76 bales; stock, 1,438 bales.

MOBILE, July 21.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅜c.; net receipts, 3 bales; exports, coastwise, 6 bales; stock, 1,004 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 44 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,153 bales.

GALVESTON, July 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 221 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,912 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Flour—Demand good at full prices; common to good Extra Spring, $5 25@$5 50; choice and fancy, $5 75; Minnesota Family, $5 50@$7. Wheat excited and so unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given; strong; higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 24@$1 25; No. 2 do., $1 22, spot; $1 20¾, August; $1 18¾, September; No. 3 do., $1 14@$1 15; Rejected, $1 07@$1 07½. Corn active and higher; strong; No. 2 Mixed, 74¼c., spot; 74⅝c., bid, August; 74¾c., bid, September; Rejected, 71½c.@72c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 55½c., spot; 40c., August; 37⅜c., September. Barley—No. 2 Spring, spot, nominally, $1 06, September. Rye dull and nominal. Pork strong and higher at $20 30@$20 35, spot; $20 50@$20 55, September. Lard—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at $13 55@$13 60, spot; $13 75@$13 80, September. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 12c. Whisky, $1 17. Freights firm; held higher; Corn, to Buffalo 3c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 130,000 bushels Wheat, 193,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 170,000 bushels Wheat, 135,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Barley, 400 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board—Wheat higher at $1 22⅜, August; $1 19¾@$1 20, September. Corn, 74⅞c., August; 75⅜c.@75½c., September. Oats higher at 40¾c., August; 38¼c., September. Pork lower at $20 25, August; $20 35, September. Lard, 5c. lower.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Flour continues in good demand on local account, and prices continue to advance; most of that held here on Western account has been temporarily withdrawn from the market; sales of 700 bbls., including Extras at $4 25@$4 75; Iowa Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 37½@$6 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $6@$6 75; high grades, $7@$7 50. Rye Flour, $5 25. Wheat firmly held and demand less active; Red, $1 37@$1 38; Amber, $1 37½@$1 40. Corn is much wanted and prices are looking up; Yellow, 88c.@89c. Oats moderately active; White, 64c.@67c.; Mixed, 61c. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $21@$21 50. Beef Hams, $14@$20; Smoked do., 13¾c.@14½c.; do. Sides, 12¾c.@14½c.; do. Shoulders, 9¾c.@10½c. Pickled Hams, 12c.@12½c.; do. Sides, 11½c.@12¼c. Shoulders, 8¾c.@9¼c. Lard steady at 13¾c.@14c. Whisky held at $1 22 for Western ironbound. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Crude, in bbls., 8⅛c.; in bulk, 4⅞c. Bark—No. 1 Quercitron held at $34. Clover-seed in fair demand; choice Western, $13; Timothy, $3@$3 25; Flax-seed steady at $1 80. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 22c.@24c.; Western Extras, 21c.@22; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c.; do. Rolls, Extras, 15c.@18c. Cheese quiet; New-York fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York prime, 9½c.@10½c.; Western fine, 10c.@10½c.; do. prime, 9c.@9¾c. Eggs unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 21.—Flour strong and active; City Mills, Rio brands, $7@$7 25; other grades unchanged. Wheat strong, active, and higher; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 43; mixed do., $1 41@$1 42; No. 1 Western Red, $1 44; No. 2 do., $1 41@$1 42; Pennsylvania Red, $1 40@$1 43; mixed Red, $1 35@$1 43; do. Amber, $1 45@$1 50; do. White, $1 31@$1 45; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 35@$1 40. Corn—Western excited and higher; Southern steady; Southern White, 95c.@96c.; Southern Yellow, 87c.; Western mixed, 86½c., spot; 87½c., last half of August; 88c. bid, September. Oats quiet but firm; Southern, 63c.@65c.; Western White, 63c.@64c.; Western Mixed, 62c. Rye firmer at $1@$1 05. Hay dull; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $24@$30. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork, $21. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅛c.@12¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c. Clear Rib Sides, 13⅝c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard quiet and steady; Refined, 14½c. Butter firm; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; do. firsts, 19c.@21c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 4¾c.@4⅞c.; Refined, 11¼c.@11½c. Coffee quiet but strong; ordinary to prime Rio cargoes, 17½c.@19¼c.; jobbing, 17¾c.@20¼c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1 21@$1 22.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—Lake Receipts—10,200 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn. Railroad Receipts—3,700 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats. Railroad Shipments—3,700 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 90,000 bushels Corn, 35,500 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments, tide-water—2,200 bbls. Flour, 33,000 bushels Wheat; Interior points—5,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Freights higher and strong; Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7¼c. Oats nominal to New-York, tolls included; boats scarce; freights unchanged. Flour firm and unchanged; sales, 870 bbls. Wheat—Spring inactive; asking $1 27 for No. 2 Chicago; $1 35 for No. 2 Milwaukee; sales, 2,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 45, and 5,000 bushels Red Ohio at $1 35. Corn active and higher; sales, 85,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western and Milwaukee at 78c.; 3,000 bushels High Mixed at 80c. After 'Change, 44,000 bushels No. 2, to arrive, at 80½c.; 8,500 bushels do. at 81c., closing asking 80c.@81c., according to quality, spot. Oats dull; sales, 530 bushels Canada at 62c. Rye inactive. Barley—None here. Pork quiet and steady at $20 75 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14¼c. Highwines dull at $1 20.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 21.—Flour higher, but rather unsettled; Superfine, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 35@$4 65; Double Extra, $4 75@$5 25; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Family, $6@$6 75. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35, cash; $1 31½@$1 32, August. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed, 68¼c.@68⅝c., cash; 70c.@70½c., August; 71c.@72c., September. Oats higher at 60½c.@61c., cash; 39c.@39⅛c., August. Pork higher; $20 62½@$20 75, cash; $20 62½, July. Lard firmer, held higher; Summer, 13c. asked. Bulk Meats firmer, held higher; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅞c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon higher and irregular; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Whisky dull at $1 18. Live Hogs steady and firm; a shade higher; Shippers, $6 70@$6 90; Bacon, $6 80@$7 10; Butchers', $7 15@$7 40. Cattle inactive and lower for Texans; good to prime native Steers, $6 25@$6 60; fair do., $5 40@$5 85; medium, $4 25@$4 90; choice Texans, $4 87½; good do., $4@$4 25; fair, $3 40@$3 65; common to medium, $2 75@$3 10. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,250 Hogs, 1,565 head Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 21.—Flour steady; sales, 1,900 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 for Double Extra. Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 37; Extra White Michigan, $1 48. Corn higher; sales of Low Mixed at 82c.; High Mixed held 84c. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $34; Unbolted, $33, ⅌ ton. Millfeed steady; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $23, ⅌ ton. Canal Freights unchanged; Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c., to New-York. Lake Receipts—17,800 bushels Wheat, 580,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—1,900,000 feet Lumber. Amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, 1,856,000 bushels Wheat, 252,000 bushels Corn; 143,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21.—Sugar quiet but steady, with a good jobbing demand; good common, 8¼c.; low fair, 8½c.@8¾. Molasses—Nothing doing; quoted common to choice, 40c.@70c. Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $4 75; Double Extra, $5; Treble Extra, $5 25@$5 75; Choice and Family, $6@$7 25. Corn firm at 87c.@95c. Oats quiet at 74c. Bran dull at 90c.@$1. Hay dull; choice, $25. Coffee active and firm at 18c.@20¼c. Pork firmer; Mess held at $21 50@$22. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 9c. Bacon stronger; Shoulders, 9¾c. Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured scarce at 13½c.@13¾c. Lard dull; jobbing sales; Tierce, 14c.@14¼c.; Keg, 14¾c. Corn-meal quiet at $3 80. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, $5 53. Gold, 112¾.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Red, $1 40@$1 43. Corn quiet but steady at 72c.@74c. Oats quiet but firm at 53c.@61c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 20. Pork—Demand fair and prices have advanced; $20, spot and buyer July. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; Steam, 13¾c.; Kettle, 14¼c.; Summer, 12⅝c. Bulk Meats quiet but firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c., spot and buyer July; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon quiet but firm; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Live Hogs steady, with a fair demand; Common $7@$7 15; Good Light, $7 20@$7 35; Extra Butcher's, $7 40@7 45; receipts, 1,182. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 16. Butter steady and unchanged.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—The market for Wool is generally unchanged; the demand is fair from manufacturers, and prices are now comparatively steady at the low figures previously noted for fine Wools; medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine Fleeces are in demand, and manufacturers continue to purchase all available lots. The receipts of new have been considerable, and there is a good stock on the market. We quote Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 47½c.@48c. for X and XX, up to 50c. for medium and No. 1; Michigan and Wisconsin Fleeces at 45c.@48c. for X and medium; Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 55c.@59c. for washed, and 42c.@46½c. for unwashed, including Kentucky and medium unwashed Fleeces at 37c.@40c. Spring California in demand at 26c.@35c., as to quality.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 21.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand active; Extra White Michigan, $1 44; Amber Michigan, $1 36; seller August, $1 36½; seller September, 1 37; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 36; seller August, $1 36½; seller September, $1 35. Corn active and higher; High Mixed, cash and seller August, 77¼c.; seller September, 78c.; Low Mixed, 77c.; No. 1 White, 80c.; No. 2 White, 78c.; Damaged, 67c. Oats dull; No. 2, 54½c.; seller September, 40½c.; Michigan, seller September, 40½c. Rye, $1 17½. Freights dull; Wheat to Oswego, 5c. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—498 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Flour scarce and firm; higher. Wheat excited and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28½; No. 2 do., $1 27¼; July, $1 27; August, $1 24½. Corn excited and higher; No. 2, 72c. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 50c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 05. Rye dull, and nominally 95c. Provisions higher. Mess Pork, $20 25, cash. Lard—Prime Steam, 13½c.@14c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 6c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 192,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 71,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; sales at $1 10@$1 25. Corn steady with a moderate demand; Ear, 70c.; Shelled, 76c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand at 50c.@58c. Rye nominal. Provisions very firm; holders asking higher rates. Pork, $20@$20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12⅜c.@12½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13⅜c. Hams, 13c.@13½c. Lard—Tierce, 14½c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging quiet but firm at 13½c.@14c.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—Flour very firm; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5; Common Extras, $5 25@$6; Wisconsin and Minnesota do., $5 50@$6 75; White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 25@$6 75; Illinois, $6 50@$7 50; St. Louis, $6 50@$8 25; Southern Flour firm at $5 25@$8 25; Fancy Minnesota in fair demand at $7@$8 25. Corn in fair demand, but light stock; prices firm; Mixed and White, 87c.@91c. Rye—No. 1, $1 10@$1 15. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $23@$30. Receipts—1,460 bbls. Flour, 37,258 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Shorts.

DETROIT, July 21.—Flour excited and higher; unsettled: White Winter held at $6 50@$6 75. Wheat advanced 2c.@2½c., closing rather quiet but firm; extra, $1 42½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 41; No. 1 Amber, $1 36. Corn—Demand active, and prices have advanced 1c.; No. 1 Mixed, 77c. Oats—Demand chiefly for export; No. 1, 56c. Receipts—Flour, 1,276 bbls.; Wheat, 7,253 bushels; Corn, 7,157 bushels; Oats, 670 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 620 bbls.; Oats, 700 bushels.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 21.—Printing Cloths steady at 5c.@5⅛c. for Standard and Extra 64x64, with a light demand.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 21.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 29½c. Resin quiet and nominally $1 40 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

ALBANY, July 21.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye held at $1 08 on the street. Corn firm at 84c.@85c. for Mixed Western, and 88c. for round State; sales, 1,000 bushels canal Corn in store at 84c.; 2 cars Western at 84c.@85c., and 400 bushels Western at 86c. Oats quiet and unchanged; the range of prices is 62c.@67c.; sales 1 car Mixed at 64c., a bagged lot of Black at 62c., and a bagged lot of White at 67c. Malt steady.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following auction sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, July 21:

Samuel A. Steele, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, O. R. Steele, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement, with lot 20.3 by 98.9, No. 316 East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 228.9 feet east of Second avenue, for $9,040, to M. Irwin, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

D. M. Seaman, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, disposed of one three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 119.7 feet east of Fourth avenue, for $7,200, to J. P. Russell, plaintiff.

J. L. Wells, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, James R. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold the two-story frame house with plot 50 by 112.3 by 50 by 122.3, on Arcularius place, south side, 584.3 feet east of Gerard avenue, Inwood, for $2,000, to the Morrisania Savings Bank, plaintiff in the legal action.

The remaining legal auctions noticed to take place to-day were postponed as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett of three houses, with lots, on East Fifty-first street, east of First avenue, adjourned to July 23; also property on East Fiftieth street, east of First avenue, adjourned to Sept. 11; sale by S. A. Steele of a house and lot on Seventh street, west of Avenue B, adjourned to July 24; and sale by James M. Miller of property on West Fifty-sixth street, east of Seventh avenue, adjourned to July 28.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Winans & Davies, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. E. Davies, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 84.4, No. 552 Broome street, north side, 150 feet east of Varick street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Tenth avenue, 74 feet north of Thirty-first street; also a similar sale, same Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-first street, 120 feet east of Fourth avenue; also a similar sale, P. V. R. Van Wyck, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 235 by 150 by 85 by 76.5 by 284.7, on the New-Jersey and Bergen Point plank road, west side, adjoining the lands of Hartman Freeland, at Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. C. Gibson, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100, No. 134 Mulberry street, between Hester and Grand streets; and the building, with plot 48.5 by 113 by 47.6 by 117, Nos. 57 and 59 Baxter street, east side, 150.11 feet south of Bayard street.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

NEW-YORK.

By S. A. Steele.

1 four-story brick tenement, with lot, No. 316 East 34th st., s. s., 228.9 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 20.3x98.9 .... $9,040

By D. M. Seaman.

1 three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, East 112th st., s. s., 119.7 ft. e. of 4th av., lot 17.1x100.11 .... $7,200

By J. L. Wells.

1 two-story frame house, with plot, Arcularius place, s. s., 584.3 ft. e. of Gerard av., Inwood, plot 50x112.3x50x122.3 .... $2,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 20.

Houston street, No. 326 East, 23x81.11; Oliver R. Steele, Referee, to Mayer Schutz $14,500

Samuel st., s. w. s., lot No. 29 map of Tremont; Patrick Carney, Executor, to Philip Reilly 500

11th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x94.10; James Wiley, Referee, to S. Bellesteim; mortgage $7,000 2,900

10th st., n. s., 95.6 feet w. of Avenue B, 19x92; 16th st., n. s., 114.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18.6 x92; Catherine Repper to C. E. Repper 20,000

39th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x75; Richard Hayes to Peter Hayes 19,500

40th st., s. s., 185.9 ft. w. of 1st av., 14.3x98.9; Mary J. B. Hayward to R. H. Johnson; mortgage $9,000 4,760

43d st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x100.5, one-half part; B. Fischer to S. Oestricher 1,300

111th st., n. s., lot No. 1,241, map No. 300, tract 25x100.11; Frederick Thomas to Mary L., wife of C. Erdenbecker 2,000

2d av., n. w. corner 62d st., 50.5x105; C. Beringer to Sophia, wife of C. A. Buddensiek 28,500

10th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 55th st., 50x100; Mary A. Stafford to M. & E. Salomon 46,500

LEASES.

City Hall place, No. 9, three years, per year $1,050

55th st., West, No. 301, first flat, one year 960

9th av., No. 761, three years, per year 1,500

Broadway, Nos. 112 and 114, fifteen years, per year, as per agreement.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

A large amount of money is offered for investment as above. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND located, full-size, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone dwelling; 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., OFFICES NO. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st., offers at reduced rentals first-class furnished and unfurnished houses.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, NO. 59 7TH ST., with all the modern improvements, cheap; also, a three-story house, No. 240 Adams st., Brooklyn. Inquire of A. HOWELL, No. 60 Cliff st., City.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OR FLAT OF FIVE or six rooms, with all improvements for housekeeping; location between 15th and 30th sts., and 3d and 6th avs.; rent must be low; family, four—gentleman and wife, and two boys, aged eight and fourteen years. Address O. T., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN A good location, at a moderate rent. Address J. W. N., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN TRANSMISSION BY MAIL, TWO PROMISSORY notes—Note of Ogden & Co., dated May 1, 1875, three months, payable at National Mechanics' Banking Association, New-York, $780 53; note of Deilmann & Funck, dated April 26, 1875, three months, payable at West Side Bank, New-York, for $150 93, both to the order of Wildey & Larmour, and not indorsed by them. Payment of the above has been stopped, and parties holding or finding said notes will be suitably rewarded by returning same to the office of R. H. & L. TAYLOR, Jr., No. 70 10th av., New-York.
WILDEY & LARMOUR.

LOST.—A CHECK ON PHENIX BANK, PROVIDENCE, R. I., drawn by the Gorham Manufacturing Company to their own order for $4,126 50, has been lost or stolen, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 1 Bond st., New-York.

LOST—BANK BOOK NO. 44,255, ISSUED BY THE Manhattan Savings Institution, and payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will oblige the owner by returning the same to the bank, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders. Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT SIMMS' SELECT COLORED SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts., will be found a number of excellent servants for any capacity, private families and hotels; some direct from the South.

CARPENTER HAS REMOVED from 6th av. and 11th st. to No. 108 6th av., where servants of every nationality, Protestant and Catholic, can be had.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is clean and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a very neat German girl; understands her duties thoroughly, and has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, who is rigorously neat in her work and person; is industrious and hard worker; has the best of references from all the places she has been employed in. Apply at the French Bureau, 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl giving references as a neat, willing, and good working girl; wages $12; will go in the country. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Parlor-maid.—By a highly-recommended and trustworthy girl, who is anxious to get a place, either in City or country; wages not so much an object. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, lately landed, as chamber-maid and waitress, or light house-work, in a small family; has no objection to take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 East 21st st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS first-class chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; best City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 497 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is fully competent, willing, obliging, and has best reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a young American girl to do house-work and be generally useful; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid or waitress; best of references. Call for two days at No. 241 West 18th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to assist with children and the washing in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 234 East 21st st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, who desire to do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business in every branch; is an excellent cook and good washer and ironer; chamber-maid is neat and tidy, and a good waitress; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-worker.—By a well-recommended young woman; is a good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; would do general house-work; willing to go in the country or City; sober, honest, very neat, tidy, and obliging. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, WHO can take charge of milk and butter if necessary; is a first-class meat and pastry cook, making all kinds of soups and breakfast breads and entries; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED PROTESTant cook, who understands all kinds of first-class English, French, and American cooking; is a good baker, meat and poultry cook; if for the country can take the full charge of a dairy. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a reliable trustworthy, and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, FOR CITY OR country; one is a first-class cook, and one is a capable waitress and chamber-maid, and general worker; can do the work of a family together; have good references; can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CApable colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WHO IS A GOOD cook and a competent washer and ironer, or to do general work; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A REspectable private family; understands English and French cooking; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call or address for two days No. 252 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT COOK; speaks English, and has City reference; is a good family cook; can make creams, jellies, and is a good baker; wages, $18. Can be engaged at Jacquin's German Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to the country; five years' reference. Call for two days at No. 205 East 20th st., second floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMan as good cook; will assist with washing or do the work of a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; is willing, obliging, and has best reference. Call at Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl; would do house-work for a small family, or any other position in the house; she is honest, industrious, and very civil, and highly trustworthy. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th st., Jacquin's French and German Bureau.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with washing if required; no objection to the country; five years' excellent City reference from last employer. Call at Intelligence Office, No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent German young woman; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands English and American cooking; country preferred. Address Cook, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook and baker; she is well recommended for confectionery; very clean; will go in the country. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 53d st.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; recommended; speaking English; she is a first-class washer and ironer, good cook and bread and biscuit baker; wages $16. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; City or country; twelve years' reference. Address Cook, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS SECOND or vegetable cook; hotel or restaurant; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th st., rear, one flight up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; boarding-house preferred; City reference. Call at No. 255 West 30th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has just broken up her home; understands the care of milk and butter; is an excellent baker; best reference. Call at No. 321 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, IN AN AMERIcan family; she can cook and do all kinds of house-work. Apply at No. 57 Monroe st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER with first-class reference would go out by the day at low terms. Address W. D., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, to go out by the day or week as dress-maker in private families; City or country; first-class reference. Call or address M. R., No. 425 West 36th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK IN THE COUNtry or City.—By a tidy, active, willing young girl; is a good plain cook and laundress; bread and butter maker; has good references. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two respectable German girls, sisters, would like a situation together, one to do general house-work, the other as chamber-maid or nurse; City or country. Call at No. 87 4th av., near 11th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl for general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work and mind children; City reference. Call at No. 333 East 25th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a highly-respectable and well-recommended young woman; understands dressing hair; fully competent to take charge of a ladies' wardrobe; is a competent nurse; understands Spanish; or would travel to any part; sober, honest, tidy, and obliging. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; excellent City reference from last lady; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 East 28th st., intelligence office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; three years' City reference; leaves because of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 215 East 29th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has excellent references, both in City and in country; does all kinds of washing. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a good seamstress and very experienced nurse; or would assist with the chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress; she is capable in both the above; City references of the best; would prefer country, but will take either City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL who speaks a little English; is a good seamstress, and can operate; has a pure French accent, and is fond of children. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, WHO HAS good recommendations; can do nice sewing and operating; is fond of children. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A NICE LITTLE YOUNG NURSE girl, who will do up-stairs work, and can be well recommended by her family's employers; wages no object. Can be seen at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT; EXperienced; good City reference. Call or address No. 134 West 28th st., near 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS OR CARE OF GROWING Children.—By a respectable Swedish young woman, who is a good family seamstress; understands dress-making; is also kind and careful of children; or can take a place as lady's maid; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT ACTIVE ENGlish Protestant waitress or parlor-maid, who has excellent City references for the above work, but is an excellent chamber-maid, and will make herself useful at any up-stairs work, in or out of City, for the Summer. Call or address Protestant, No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant waitress; understands her business perfectly; prefers the country; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; would assist in chamber-work; thoroughly understands her business; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS SOlicits gentlemen's and families' washing at her own residence, or will go out by the day; best references. Call at No. 234 West 28th st., room No. 7.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY, MARried woman as wet nurse in a private family; best references. Call at No. 202 East 36th st., first floor, near 3d av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A Protestant young man to take care of a small place; understands the care of horses and cows; is a good and careful driver and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at Bedell's No. 340 4th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—HOUSEWORK.—BY MAN and wife—the man as coachman and gardener, the wife as cook, laundress, and general houseworker; both of them will be found willing and obliging; the best of City reference; no children. Address Coachman, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; is also willing to do plain gardening if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address J. N., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; strictly sober; is a first-class man in every respect; best of City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, sober, industrious; five years' reference from last place; left on account of last employer disposing of his horses. Address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, SINGLE; understands his business perfectly; is trustworthy and a very good driver; best reference. Address B. B., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—IN THE COUNTRY; BY A PROTestant; married, no incumbrance; thoroughly competent every way; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; good character. Address W. W., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, (Protestant,) who is an extremely capable gardener and competent coachman; understands farming, and not afraid of work. Address C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A French Protestant, aged thirty years; is a good coachman, also flower and vegetable gardener, and can milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Address R. M., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GENERALLY Useful Man.—By a thorough driver and hostler, or as generally useful man; will be found reliable, intelligent, and industrious, and highly recommended. Call at or address No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; has best of reference; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Address L. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; first-class City references; fifteen years in one place in the City. Call on or address Coachman, No. 29 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man as coachman; fully competent in all his duties; strictly temperate; has three years' City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has five years' first-class City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK IN A private family as cook and pastry cook; thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches. Address for three days, Cook, No. 20 East 28th st.

COURIER AND TRAVELING SERVANT.—By a young man, (German,) speaking French, English, Italian well, and knows the Continent; wishes to go with a family to Europe; security about honesty if wanted. Address O'Conner, No. 228 7th av.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWEDE;) HE speaks English; can milk, drive; understands all kinds of farm-work; strong, able, and willing; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED SINGLE man, aged thirty-eight years, who can do vegetable and flower gardening; understands hot-house, propagating, budding, pruning, &c.; also can care and drive horses, milk, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PRACTICAL in the management of green-house plants, flowers, fruits, lawn, and vegetables; can lay out ground, milk, &c.; City reference. Address J. E., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single young Swiss; first-class florist, fruit, grape, and vegetable grower; good recommendations. Call or address W. M., florist, No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MARRIED MAN, no family; aged thirty; wife as cook or laundress; both Protestants. Address R. T., seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PROTESTANT; has eighteen years experience in all branches of gardening; good reference. Address G., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

SERVANT.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, who has lived with one family nine years; would like to travel with a gentleman. Address Samuel Smith, No. 714 Water st.

VEGETABLE GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—By a sober industrious man; experienced; good references. Address J. W., No. 60 Canal st., near Orchard st.

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—A FRENCH young man would like a place in a hotel or private family; understands his duties thoroughly and willing to make himself generally useful; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for Vessier.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN SPEAKING English as competent waiter; understands his business perfectly; neat and tidy, sober and honest; one year's City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE GIVING THE BEST City references as a good waiter and house-servant; very clean; speaks English; he is good-natured and willing to work. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS WAITer in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended. Address W. B., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply to Robert Carson, No. 145 Madison av.

HELP WANTED.

COOPER WANTED—AT NO. 115 MAIDEN LANE. CHARLES N. FINCH & CO.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, of middle age, is wanted to take charge of a cottage, comfortably furnished, and to board therein and lodge three young men who are employed on a gentleman's country seat; she must be a careful and cleanly housekeeper and a good cook, free from followers or visitors, and without children; references must be unexceptionable. Address COUNTRY, Box No. 2,805 Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS VEGETABLE GARDENER. Address H., Station B Post Office, New-York, by letter.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD OPERATORS, BASTERS, and finishers. Call at 70 Willett st., first floor, rear.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK AT NEW-YORK, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1875:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,534,974 06
Overdrafts	1,179 92
United States bonds to secure circulation	150,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits	50,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	250,000 00
Due from other National Banks	66,896 52
Checks and other cash items	40,034 48
Exchanges for Clearing-house	91,670 49
Bills of other National Banks	43,883 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels.)	5,067 63
Legal-tender notes	56,995 00
United States certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	380,000 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer, (five per cent. of circulation)	6,750 00
Due from United States Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund	5,000 00
Total	$2,682,451 10

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	330,000 00
Other undivided profits	23,371 34
National Bank notes outstanding	135,000 00
Dividends unpaid	21,000 00
Individual deposits subject to check	1,775,180 51
Demand certificates of deposit	6,187 11
Certified checks	5,747 54
Cashier's checks outstanding	351 00
United States deposits	70,626 16
Due to other National Banks	14,987 44
Total	$2,682,451 10

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of July, 1875.
JESSE WEST, JR., Notary Public,
City and County of New-York.

Correct—Attest:
ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.
I. N. PHELPS,

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 23 years

WE ARE OFFERING
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WELL-SECURED
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
RAILROAD BONDS
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY offers for sale its bonds, represented by mortgages on improved real estate and by a subscribed capital of $5,000,000 in gold.

DIRECTORS:
S. D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer.
B. H. Hutton, Fred. Schuchardt,
F. L. Barreda, J. Pierpont Morgan,
W. Butler Duncan, David Dows,
John T. Johnston, W. H. Burns,
C. Tracy, J. J. Goodwin.

For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 50 Wall st. ALEX. J. KOCH, Secretary.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of certificates issued in exchange for such Eight per cent. Bonds as have all the unpaid coupons attached, will receive three per cent. or $30 per bond, on presenting the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, for the purpose of having the amount of such payment stamped thereon.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
H. H. CAMMANN, } Executive Committee.
P. M. MYERS.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—Property in New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey. First, second, and leasehold mortgages cashed. City and county bonds negotiated. References: R. H. Lowry, Esq.; J. D. Vermilye, Esq. Apply to S. S. WOOD, JR., & R. B. FLOYD JONES, No. 98 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

I HAVE A FEW SHARES TWENTY-THIRD Street Railway; also New-York Gas-light Company's stocks, for sale; dividend paying and prime investment. SAMUEL M. SMITH, No. 71 Wall st.

$134,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE; no bonus. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, United States Insurance Company, No. 14 Park place.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.
GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875. W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is payable on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AIR SLAKED LIME,

For disinfectant purposes, for sale cheap at W. H. BROWN'S lime yard, foot of East 14th st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA....WED.. July 21 | *RUSSIA....WED.. Aug. 4
CHINA........SAT.. July 31 | BOTHNIA..WED.. Aug. 11

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........................SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........................SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........................SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC..........................WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BERLIN..........Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.......Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 & $100 gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at lowest rates.
STEERAGE.................................$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER........Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.........Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER.........Wed., Aug. 25
And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.......................SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, DANRE..........................SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.......................SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $35.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO..........................July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA..........................July 27, at noon.
NEVADA..........................Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA..........................Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN..........................Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING..........................Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU..........July 24 | RHEIN..........Aug. 7
MAIN..........July 31 | ODER..........Aug. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin..................................$100 gold.
Second cabin..................................60 gold.
Steerage..................................30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
CALIFORNIA..........Sails SATURDAY, July 24, 10 A. M.
VICTORIA..........Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:
NAVARINO..........July 27 | HINDOO..........To follow
OTHELLO..........Aug. 17 | COLOMBO..........To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, July 21
MANHATTAN..........................July 24
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships and MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau) Thursday, July 22
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........................Thursday Aug. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA..........................Tuesday, Aug. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........20 00
Through tickets issued to all points South and Southwest.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA..........................Thursday, July 22, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin, July 24, 9 A. M. | Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
England, July 31, 3 P. M. | Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:
FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:
ATLAS..........................July 27
ETNA..........................Aug. 13
FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:
CLARIBEL..........................Aug. 3
ANDES..........................Aug. 21
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED..........TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, July 29
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
ACAPULCO..........................July 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........................Aug. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tulleries Garden, Paris.

STEAM-BOATS.

SARATOGA RACES,

EXCURSION VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, as to offer staterooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON

STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND. Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 19th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st..4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st..7:00 A. M.
Friday, 23d.....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th..8:00 A. M.	Friday, 23d.....11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 25th....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th..12:00 M.
	Sunday, 25th....1:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st..8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st..3:00 P. M.
Friday, 23d.....10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 24th..1:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d.....4:00 P. M.
	Monday, 26th....9:00 A. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street. SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold to all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, (COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.; 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST in a respectable medical business in this City; a monopoly long established and paying $12,000 yearly profits; $3,333 down, balance on time; no communications noticed without name and address of writer. Address MEDICUS, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL PARTNER who can furnish $300 to $500,000 in a highly respectable commission business done for cash. It can be shown that the earnings will make satisfactory return for capital. Address B. S. T. & Co., Box No. 180 Times Office.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

EXTRA EXCURSIONS.
SPECIAL TRIP ON FRIDAY, JUNE 23,
to the popular watering-place of America.
Steam-boat WILLIAM COOK,
leaving 24th st., North River, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
Franklin st., North River, at 10 15 o'clock A. M.,
Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
direct for Rockaway Beach.

Owing to the great capacity of the steamer all will have ample room. Leaving Rockaway at 5:30 P. M.
Fare, 35 cents. Excursion tickets, 50 cents.
EXTRAORDINARY EXCURSION
ON SATURDAY, JULY 24.
The commodious pleasure steamer
WILLIAM COOK,
with spacious decks and broad awnings,
and shady seats for all,
will make a SELECT EXCURSION to
THE FAR-FAMED ROCKAWAY BEACH
ON SATURDAY, JULY 24.
Leaving 24th st., North River, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Leaving Franklin st., North River, at 10:15 o'clock A. M.
Leaving 23d st., East River, at 10:45 A. M.
Leaving Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Leaving Rockaway at 4:30 P. M. Arriving in the City about 6.

Giving the passengers a fine view of the harbor and fortifications.

TWENTY MINUTES ON THE ATLANTIC OCEAN AND FOUR HOURS ON THE FINEST BEACH IN AMERICA.

Tickets for this occasion will be ONE DOLLAR EACH for the round trip, and the tickets of the other boats of this line, for this day only, will not be taken. Refreshments on board.

A full brass band will be present. Every passenger guaranteed a seat and plenty of room.

ON SUNDAY TWO TRIPS TO ROCKAWAY.

SUNDAY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON RIVER,

LANDING AT YONKERS, IONA ISLAND, AND NEWBURG.

The large and elegant steamer DEAN RICHMOND, of "The People's Line," THOMAS POST, commander, will on SUNDAY, July 25, leave Pier No. 41 North River at 10 A. M., and from foot 24th st., North River, at 10:15 A. M., and Yonkers at 11 o'clock, returning after a pleasant all-day's sail.

Dinner will be served on board. Music for the occasion.

This splendid steamer will also make the following excursions during the week:

TUESDAY, July 27, to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 41 North River at 3 P. M., and foot 24th st., North River, at 3:15 P. M., and Yonkers at 4 P. M., returning at a seasonable hour in the evening.

THURSDAY, July 29, to Iona Island, leaving same points and at same hours, and making same landings as on Tuesday.

SUNDAY, Aug. 1, the same fine steamer will make a grand excursion to New-Haven, Conn., leaving People's Line Pier No. 41 North River at 8:30 o'clock A. M., foot 24th st., North River, at 8:45 A. M.; also 23d st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. Each excursion accompanied by one of the celebrated brass bands of this City.

Refreshments of all kinds served on board.

Fare for each excursion, $1, round trip. Tickets can be procured at the office on Pier No. 41 North River; also at Erie Railway Ticket Office, corner 23d st. and 5th av., and at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway, and also at No. 623 Broadway.

FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.

EVERY SUNDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
the commodious pleasure steamer
WILLIAM COOK
WILL MAKE TWO EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY.
LEAVING 24th st., N. R., at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Franklin st., N. R., at 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
RETURNING, leaves Rockaway at 5:45 P. M.
Also, FRIDAY, July 23, SATURDAY, July 24, MONDAY, July 26, and SATURDAY, July 31,
WILLIAM COOK
Will make one excursion each day to Rockaway.
LEAVING 24th st., N. R., at 10 A. M.; Franklin st., N. R., at 10:20 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn at 11 A. M.
RETURNING, leaves Rockaway at 5:30 P. M.
FARE, 35 cents. Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.
RETURN TICKETS OF AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK GOOD ON THIS BOAT.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS OF IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BARNUM, THERON.—SUPREME COURT, for the First Judicial District of the State of New-York.—THE PACIFIC BANK, plaintiff, against THERON BARNUM, defendant.—Summons for amoney demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Park row, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand six hundred dollars and ninety-six cents, with interest on four thousand and fifty dollars from May 31, 1875, and with interest on five hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-six cents from the 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 16, 1875. AMOS G. HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 21st day of July, 1875. AMOS G. HULL,
jy22-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—JAMES SIGISON, Eliza Ann Slater, and Joshua Slater, her husband, plaintiffs, against THOMAS SIGISON, Henry C. Hathaway, and Elizabeth, his wife, Horace A. Foote, and Emily K., his wife, Charlotte E. Randle, Thomas Skidmore, William Skidmore, Catharine Clark, and Stephen M. Knevals, defendants.—Summons.—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 82 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 16th, 1875.
PADDOCK & CANNON,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 82 Nassau street, N. Y.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated June 19th, 1875.
PADDOCK & CANNON,
jy15-1aw6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, John Dennistoun, David P. Sellar, and Robert Barret, composing the firm of Dennistoun & Co., against ALEXANDER COLLIE and WILLIAM COLLIE, trading under the name of Alexander Collie & Co.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, number 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-one thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars, with interest from the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, July 7th, 1875.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
jy8-1aw6wTh 69 Wall st., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
and
PUBLISHERS OF THE EXCELSIOR DIARIES FOR 1876.
Also,
Manufacturers of Leather Goods and Importing Stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William st.,
Between Fulton and John sts.
NEW-YORK.
HENRY KIGGINS,
CHAS. P. TOOKER,
ISAAC C. KIGGINS.

STRICTURE, VARICOCELE, HEMORRHOIDS, and their consequence, nervous exhaustion; absurdity of swallowing medicines; description of three instruments for self-treatment, from the concluding lecture to his private surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. Inclose a stamp to No. 29 5th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also, a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

A ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, ONE coupe Rockaway, one extension-top phaeton, one park phaeton, one pony phaeton; also, one T cart and one wagonette; all nearly new; used by a private family. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

DARK BROWN MARE, 15 1-2 HANDS, the property of C. Aherns, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, to pay charges and keep, at auction, on FRIDAY, July 23, 1875, at Arch. Johnston's Mart, Nos. 19 to 25 13th st., near University place. Mare now at Markert's stables, No. 36 Lexington av.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." founded 1855, *Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau*
To aid Schools and Families wanting Teachers;
To represent Teachers seeking positions;
To *give* parents information of good Schools;
To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.
TWENTY years have *proved* it efficient in securing
"THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary,
No. 14 Bond st., New-York.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.
Has rare advantages for music.
Grounds of unrivaled beauty.
Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten.
Also an elegant boarding-house for families.
Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Re-opens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. O. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,

Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE

Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY,

WORCESTER, MASS.,

Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and German Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 52 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1875. Applications made personally or by letter as above.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.,) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

Next session will commence Sept. 13. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY SCHOOL for boys will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL TEACHER of superior qualifications for rare position in a City classical school; salary liberal; also assistant in country boys' boarding-school; all competent teachers wanting positions should apply to "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 14 Bond st. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VAcancies in Schools and Academies. *Mutual Introducing Plan* in every State; salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed.

A LADY FROM PRUSSIA DESIRES TO give German lessons; terms moderate; would teach a lady or gentleman German in return for English. Address E. C., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES R. SMITH, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; transient guest accommodation; house strictly first-class.

COOL, SPACIOUS FRONT ROOMS ON second floor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, at Summer prices; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—VERY HANDSOME apartments with private table, can be engaged for the Fall, offering every home comfort.

ROOM TO LET—A PLEASANT ROOM, FURNISHED, without board, at No. 127 East 27th st., near Lexington av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms at Rockaway, Long Island; twelve minutes from depot; two miles beach; terms moderate. Address Mrs. LOSEE, No. 197 Floyd st., Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT GENtleman's country residence; one hour by boat or rail; well shaded, with piazza, water-front, boating, bathing, and fishing. Address A. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT BOUND BROOK, ONE and a half hours from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; pleasant rooms; good table, &c. For particulars inquire of S. J. PARSELLS, No. 36 John st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT SING SING.—Large, airy rooms; location high, cool, and healthy; fine view of the Hudson; terms moderate; stable accommodation if required. Call on or address N. SECOR HYATT, Sing Sing.

GOOD BOARD IN A FARM-HOUSE.—SEA and still bathing, fishing, boating, &c.; fine view of ocean and bay from house; perfectly healthy; near depot; good roads; terms moderate. Address J. C. HALSEY, West Hampton, Long Island.

SUMMER TOURIST BOARD—NEAR PROFILE House; table to suit; reference, proprietors Profile House; terms, $1 per day. Send for circular. Address OAKES & PRIEST, Franconia, N. H.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED.—AT BERGEN POINT, FIRST-CLASS board for a gentleman, wife, and two daughters, in a private family; house must be on or near the water with pleasant shade; give full particulars; situation, accommodations, price, and references. Address Bergen, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD-SIZED BEDROOMS AND parlor in good location, with private table. Address MACAULAY, Post Office Box No. 3,299.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

CARMANSVILLE, ON THE HUDSON.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Elevated Railroad connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.; boat from Harrison st. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

LARCHMONT MANOR HOUSE, FORTY-NINE minutes by the New-Haven Railroad. Large, airy rooms, with strictly first-class board; fine bathing, boating, and fishing; house charmingly situated; desirable in every way. Inquire at the Manor House, or No. 146 East 17th st.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y., ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION, WOODSBURGH, LONG ISLAND—Very healthy and delightfully cool; has splendid accommodations for families at very low prices; can be reached by Southern or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains per day, each way; terms, $15 to $18 per week; $3 50 per day. Address N. P. SEWELL.

$10 HOTEL BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE; boats and bathing-houses free; forest walks, shady shores, broad piazzas; Forest Lawn Hotel, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island; by Long Island Railroad or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, MONROE, N. Y.—Fifty miles Erie Railway; vacant, desirable rooms; families, merchants, spend nights, Sundays; music; hops nightly; spring waters; air beneficial to health. DAVISON & CO., Proprietors.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

PALMER HOUSE, NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—Now open. For particulars apply to
Mrs. R. PALMER.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

PROPOSALS.

NEWTON WATER-WORKS.

NEWTON, Mass., 1875.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings.

SEALED PROPOSALS for water pipes, and for special castings, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners, in Newton, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1875.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at this office, with the securities offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the award (exclusive of Sundays,) and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the said City of Newton.

The delivery of the pipes to commence on the 20th day of August, 1875, and to be continued with regularity until the contract is completed.

N. B.—The prices must be *written* in the bid, and also stated in *figures*, and all proposals will be considered informal which contain bids not called for in the advertisement. Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or proposal.

Bidders will state the price in the following proposals for each separate item of the pipes and castings. These prices are to cover all the expense of manufacturing and delivering at either of the railroad stations, in the said City of Newton, the pipes and other castings, as set forth in the form of agreement.

Straight pipes are to be at least 12 feet long.

All the pipes and castings are to be coated by Dr. Angus Smith's process.

Bidders are requested to state whether their bids must be considered a whole, or whether any part thereof may be accepted.

Bidders are required to state in their proposals their names and places of residence, and the names of all persons interested with them; and if no other person be so interested they shall distinctly state the fact; and, also, that the bid is made without any connection with any other person making any other bid or proposal for the above work, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud. Each proposal shall be accompanied by the undertaking, in writing, of two responsible persons resident in Massachusetts, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the bid they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall fail to complete the execution of a contract therefor within the required time, with security for its performance approved by said Commissioners, they will pay to the City of Newton any damages that may be occasioned to said city by such failure.

The adequacy and sufficiency of the sureties offered are to be determined by the Water Commissioners aforesaid.

The Engineer's estimate of quantities required is as follows:
189 tons of 24-inch pipe, class c.
215 tons of 24-inch pipe, class B.
381 tons of 20-inch pipe, class B.
1,045 tons of 20-ince pipe, class b.
1,177 tons of 16-inch pipe, class c.
197 tons of 16-inch pipe, class B.
574 tons of 12-inch pipe, class c.
160 tons of 12-inch pipe, class B.
978 tons of 8-inch pipe, class c.
356 tons of 8-inch pipe, class b.
1,834 tons of 6-inch pipe, class B.
330 tons of 4-inch pipe, class B.
200 tons of special castings.

These quantities are considered as approximate, and the Water Commissioners, therefore, expressly reserve the right of increasing or diminishing the same, not exceeding thirty per cent. of the amount of straight pipe.

The amount of security required is five dollars per ton.

The Commissioners also expressly reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the above.

ROYAL M. PULSIFER, } Water
FRANCIS J. PARKER, } Commissioners.
ROBERT R. BISHOP, }

LECTURES.

ALBERT J. STEELE, E. M. D., PRESIDENT of the Electro-Medical College, will deliver a free lecture in behalf of said college, at No. 18 Cooper Union, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Physicians and the public are cordially invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
THE TROUBADOURS.
An entirely new and highly successful
COMEDY COMPANY,
who have added the enthusiastic indorsement of the New-York public to that of the principal Western cities, will appear in their comic absurdity, entitled
PATCHWORK.
Characters as follows:

JOSEPH JEFFERSON HORN WALLACK SPOUT, a tearer from the word go, no actor, but an artist of the tonsorial world, a shaver that "cuts" his trade and "beards" you even in the lion's den,
Mr. N. SAULSBURY

PETER TENNYSON WHITTIER McCLOSY BOUCICAULT SHORT, "short" by name, ditto by nature, an author upon the "ragged edge," with a love for free lunch, and ambition that soars beyond his abilities..........Mr. ED. S. MARBLE

STRATHMORE CULLINBRAIN, an extraordinary gentleman's gentleman, whose brain needs no culling, as he possesses none, being "too sweet to live," and yet is not happy..........Mr. JOHN WEBSTER

HON. BELLHANDLER, sparing of words, but makes his appearance in time to bring down the curtains with great eclat..........Mr. S. R. REED

ANASTASIA JANAUSCHEK GRUB—the name settles it! Nothing further need be said ...Miss KATIE WILSON

BETTY SPIDER, always in the way and no use to anybody, but bound to have her say; so give the "spider" a chance, and the fly will fare well enough in its parlor..........Miss NELLIE McHENRY

Preceding which every evening will be given the delightful comedietta,
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
LUCY ARUNDEL..........Miss ROSE MASSEY
CHARLES ARUNDEL..........Mr. GEORGE D. CHAPLIN
HOWARD LESLIE....Mr. CHARLES VANDENHOFF, JR.
The whole forming a delightful
SUMMER EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.
Box Office open for the sale of reserved seats one week in advance.
SATURDAY, July 24, first TROUBADOUR MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE..........Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER-NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, July 22, at 8.
Overture, "Alceste," (new)..........Gluck
Passacaglia..........Bach
Hungarian Dances, (new)..........Hofmann
Selections, 3d act Meistersinger von Nuernberg..Wagner
Symphony, No. 4 in F, Consecration of Tones.....Spohr
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 1..........Liszt
Romance, op. 40 in G..........Beethoven
Turkish March..........Mozart
Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY. Coolest theatre in the City. Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1.
Tenth week of Robinson's Operas Bouffes.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF CHILPERIC.
The Umbrella Dance encored nightly.
THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE.
Strong casts, new scenery, dresses, and appointments.
See the Parisian Grotesque Quadrille.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,

1875.
FIRST MEETING.
SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27,
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3.
SECOND MEETING.
TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

PERAMPTORY CLOSING SALE
of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS,
among which are some very good pictures of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS
which are now on exhibition, and will be sold at auction, without any reserve whatever, on
THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW,
July 22 and 23, 1875, at the
ART GALLERY,
No. 60 Liberty st.,
at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

"OLE BULL" VIOLINS, AND "HUMMING-BIRD" PIANOS.—Genuine "Ole Bull" strings, 25 cents each. Catalogues free. Address MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 24 West 14th st.

A LADY WILL SELL AT $75 A CHICKERING rosewood pianoforte, in perfect order, sweet tone, including box for shipping. Call at No. 28 East 3d st., between 2d av. and Bowery.

PIPE ORGANS—ONE SECOND-HAND, SIX STOPS, $400; St. Cecilia organ, new, $500; parlor organ, new, $550; chapel organ, $1,500; one Esty organ, pipe front. H. L. ROOSEVELT, No. 40 West 18th st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID HELLER, ASHER HELLER, and SOLOMON W. HELLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,002.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of David Heller, Asher Heller, and Solomon W. Heller, of the City of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1875.
REECE M. OBERTEUFFER, Assignee,
No. 90 Grand street, New-York City.
BLUMENSTIEL & ASCHER, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 320 Broadway. jy8-1aw3w-Th*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. SMITH and CHARLES A. BALL, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at No. 13 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of August, 1875, at 11 A. M., all the notes, book accounts, and assets remaining undisposed of, the property of the above-named bankrupts, or either of them.
New-York, July 14, 1875.
jy15-1aw3wTh* ARNOLD WYMAN, Assignee.

BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, SS.:—At New-Brunswick, N. J., the thirteenth day of July, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN BOUNDY, of the City of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy15-1aw3wTh K. T. B. SPADER, Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE THORN DE PIERRES, late of Chinon, Department Indre and Loire, France, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1875.
THOMAS H. RODMAN, Administrator.
my13-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Janury, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN M. SUYDAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 401 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the thirtieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-third day of June, 1875.
je24-1aw6mTh* WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 19 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a co-partnership under the style of CADWALADER EVANS & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, and gold.
CADWALADER EVANS,
JAMES O. PROUDFIT.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm name and style of M. A. BULLWINKEL & BILLITZ, transacted at East Williamsburg, Long Island, was dissolved July 21, 1875, by mutual consent.
M. A. BULLWINKEL,
S. BILLITZ.

ACTIVITY IN BREADSTUFFS.

HEAVY TRADE IN THIS MARKET.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN PRICES — OCEAN FREIGHTS BUOYANT — THE EXPORT MOVEMENT VERY BRISK—PROVISIONS HIGHER—COTTON LOWER.

The grain excitement was at its highest yesterday in the local market. The news from all quarters favored activity and buoyancy. Weather and market reports from Europe were decidedly encouraging to operators, and the Western markets were all higher and very active. The feature of the business in this market—full details of which are given in the commercial columns, as usual—was the very extensive trade in Spring Wheat, for prompt and forward delivery, mostly for forward delivery, the operators running as far ahead as the middle of September, and covering large amounts yet on the lakes, at an advance of three cents a bushel—the highest figures of the day having been reached on the latest sales. Winter wheat is in rather more request than usual of late, but the scant offerings and the advanced views of holders were against a free movement. The aggregate business in wheat was within three boat loads of 1,000,000 bushels, the great bulk of which was, of course, Spring, and about three-fifths of which was of stock to arrive from the canal and lakes. Shippers bought and sold and bought again, almost in every instance making a different basis as to values, and the element of resales of contracts entered largely in the grand total, which was the heaviest of any day thus far this season, leaving the market decidedly strong at the highest figures yet realized on the upward movement. Speculation was moderately active, but the vast majority of the transactions undoubtedly represented the urgent export demand. Prime No. 1 Spring closed at $1 45 @$1 46; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, $1 40; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 36.

Added to the unusually liberal dealings in wheat was an active trade in new mixed Western corn, mainly on export account, at an improvement of 1c. a bushel, carrying strictly prime steamer grades up to 89c.@89½c., and best sailing-vessel grades to 90c.@90½c., delivered. And for forward delivery, prime sailing-vessel new mixed Western, first half of August, sold up to 88½c.@89c., and for last half of August and first part of September as much as 90c. was bid.

Flour also sold with unusual freedom, and advanced 10c.@25c. per barrel. The aggregate sales of all descriptions were about 40,000 barrels, of which over 20,000 barrels were of State and Western extras, for shipment, the Western extras embracing considerable quantities of amber Winter wheat product, heretofore, this season, not in much favor with buyers either for home use or export, Spring wheat brands having monopolized most of the demand.

Out of the very brisk export dealings shipowners were deriving their full share of advantage, having been enabled to market a large amount of tonnage—here and to arrive—for the grain trade at advanced rates, carrying the figures on vessels for the continent direct, (chiefly Rotterdam,) up to 8s. 3d.; Cork, for orders, 8s.; Penarth Roads, for orders, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per quarter. The chartering business was very seriously impeded by the meagre offerings of suitable tonnage. Vessels on the berth were also filling up with unusual promptness, the offerings of produce having been quite liberal, mainly of flour, wheat, corn, bacon, cheese, and lard for British ports, and of wheat, lard, tallow, leather, hides, starch, resin, agricultural implements, sewing-machines, &c., for the continental ports.

Notwithstanding the further decline in gold and irregularity in foreign exchange, the export buyers of breadstuffs seemed disposed to operate with confidence, even at the materially advanced prices now current.

Other produce and most of the merchandise markets were somewhat unfavorably affected by the fall in gold, which tended to induce caution on the part of buyers, whether for home use or shipment.

Receipts of produce yesterday were light, notably so of breadstuffs, and the recent break in the canal will now tell against arrivals at tide-water and the sea-board for some days. Shippers, however, have anticipated this difficulty in most instances, and quite generally made provision for it, so as to lessen its influence on their business as much as practicable.

Despite the largely-increased call for flour, millers were purchasing wheat quite reservedly in the local market, and were seemingly unwilling to buy more than enough to meet urgent requirements at the current rates, which they apparently regarded as too high and dangerous for their interests.

Tide-water arrivals of grain thus far this season are greatly behind the corresponding period of last year, as indicated by the following comparative table showing the quantity of some of the principal kinds of breadstuffs left at tide-water from the opening of navigation to the middle of July in the years indicated:

	1874.	1875.
Canal opened.	May 5.	May 18.
Flour, barrels	21,900	20,400
Wheat, bushels	10,100,800	5,315,800
Corn, bushels	5,652,200	1,562,500
Barley, bushels	74,100	
Rye, bushels	181,800	54,400
Oats, bushels	1,141,000	873,500
Malt, bushels	240,800	442,300
Feed, pounds	86,500	86,400

Much of the deficiency thus indicated is traceable to the action of the speculative operators in the markets of the interior, especially at Chicago and Milwaukee, who have very seriously impeded the drift of produce to the seaboard to serve their own speculative purposes.

Cotton receded ⅛ cent per pound yesterday on a moderate business for early delivery, and a very free movement in contracts for forward delivery. The fall in gold and favorable crop reports operated against values.

Provisions ruled higher—due, in good part, to speculative manipulations of hog products—but trade was not active.

Our exports of produce from this port since Jan. 1 comprise the following amounts of breadstuffs:

Exports of Breadstuffs from New-York, Jan. 1 to July 21.

	1874.	1875.
Wheat flour, barrels	1,247,221	1,017,456
Rye flour, barrels	4,895	3,314
Corn-meal, barrels	110,638	93,840
Wheat, bushels	22,148,766	12,382,852
Corn, bushels	11,967,218	6,415,230
Rye, bushels	522,451	105,687
Oats, bushels	71,222	68,282

Our receipts of produce at this port for the corresponding periods included the following aggregates of breadstuffs:

Receipts of Breadstuffs at the port of New-York from Jan. 1 to July 21.

	1874.	1875.
Wheat flour, barrels	2,212,647	1,810,934
Wheat, bushels	24,769,784	11,796,134
Corn, bushels	16,542,893	10,843,698
Rye, bushels	426,598	73,090
Barley and malt, bushels	643,293	1,130,566
Peas, bushels	326,649	233,293
Oats, bushels	5,430,922	4,706,857

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS TAKING POSSESSION OF THEIR ROOMS.

The new Post Office building is fast approaching completion, and the United States Circuit and District Courts have begun to remove from their old quarters in Chambers street to their spacious chambers in the new building, the majority of the latter being upon the third floor. There rooms on the third floor, facing Park row, are occupied by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Mr. Kenneth G. White, who also has possession of five large rooms on the fourth floor, connecting with those on the floor below by private staircases. Judge Woodruff's Circuit Court chambers are also upon the third floor, facing Park row and adjoining the Circuit Clerk's offices. The Judge of the Circuit Court occupies chambers upon the Broadway side of the building, adjoining the District Clerk's offices—the latter consisting of eight rooms corresponding with the offices of the Clerk of the Circuit Court. Two Circuit Court chambers, and one District Court room, occupy the entire front of the second floor facing the park. Immediately above these chambers, on the third floor, is situated a Circuit Court room for the prosecution of criminal business, Judge Benedict's Criminal Court being located directly opposite. Two rooms each upon the third and fourth floors, above each other, on the Broadway side, and also connecting with each other by private stairways, have been assigned to United States Marshal Fiske, while other rooms on the fourth floor are occupied by the Supervisor of Elections. Upon the same floor are also offices which are to be used by the United States Commissioners, who at present occupy offices in the old Chambers street building. The temporary office of the Northern Pacific Railroad Claim Office is situated on the second floor. The handsomest rooms in the building are those to be occupied by the Circuit Court Judges. These are forty feet in height, the area of the floor being forty by sixty feet. The walls and ceilings are very richly kalsomined, the former being handsomely paneled. Steam heaters are constructed within the walls beneath the window-sills, and are concealed by a fretwork of iron, which readily diffuses heat, while it conceals the heating apparatus. The walls surrounding the heaters are also lined with brick-work to prevent the possibility of fire. The large windows are protected by fire-proof shutters, which are constructed to slide in and out, similar to folding doors. An alcove is built in the walls at the northern end of each room, and in front of these the Judge's bench, reached by five small steps, is in process of construction. Two large doors upon the right and left of the bench lead to the Judge's private chamber. Over the two double-door entrances to the court are constructed various bas-reliefs. In each court room a handsome gallery, ornamented with iron fret work, is constructed at a distance of twenty feet from the floor, to be used in a case of necessity. The ceilings are all vaulted and furnished with large ventilators, while at the lower end of each room is constructed a gradually rising platform, to be used, when completed, for the accommodation of counsel, witnesses, and audiences. The lease of the present United States Court building in Chambers street expired in May last; but a temporary rental was obtained by the Marshal, the latter contract expiring before the end of the coming August. This arrangement makes necessary the speedy removal of the courts to their quarters in the new building, which it is expected will be accomplished in August. Yesterday the removal of the old law library to the two rooms assigned it in the new building was begun, and as the court furniture is all in readiness, it will require a comparatively short time to fit up the new chambers. As soon as all the offices are removed from the old building, which belongs to the heirs of the late Loring Andrews, it will be torn down, and new business buildings erected upon the site.

THE BAILEY PARRICIDE.

THE CORONER'S JURY RETURN A VERDICT OF JUSTIFIABLE SHOOTING—THE PRISONER ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Coroner Woltman held the inquest yesterday in the case of Samuel Bailey, who was shot and instantly killed by his son, James L. Bailey, at his residence, on the third floor of No. 424 West Forty-fourth street, on Sunday last.

The first witness was Mrs. Ann Bailey, mother of the prisoner and widow of the deceased, who testified that she lives at No. 424 West Forty-fourth street; her husband came home Saturday evening last about 7 o'clock, and said he had been to a lager beer saloon drinking with the boss; she told him she thought it was strange, that this was the fourth time he had been away late; he was very much under the influence of liquor, and commenced to curse and swear, and throw things around the room; he said he would put an end to all this before Saturday; he threatened her also, and told her he would come when he chose and go when he chose, and that it was none of her business; he then left the kitchen, where he was, and went into the parlor; her son James (the prisoner) was in there, looking out of the window; after remaining there about half an hour she told him his father was angry, but he did not go near him; after a while, when it was all quiet, she opened the door and saw deceased lying on the floor in the hall, and asked him to get up, which he did quietly, and she saw no more of him until Sunday morning; she got up early, but he was up before her, and had made the fire, and had washed and shaved himself; he was getting ready to go out when she asked whether he had had his breakfast, and he said he had had all he wanted, and went out, she requesting him not to come back during the day; he returned at 2 o'clock and helped himself to ice-cream, of which some had been left from dinner; at this time witness called to a Mrs. Lamb to come in and get some cream, and asked James to go to the door and let her in; James did so, and on the stoop Mrs. Lamb found the letter for Mrs. Richards written by his father, which has been published, and gave it to the son; James told his mother of the letter, and after a time read it to her, and they went into the kitchen where Bailey was, and the conversation ensued which has been given in THE TIMES; deceased rushed at them, saying he would kill them both, at the same time throwing some plates at them; he then snatched the stove-lifter, and they ran into the front room, trying to shut the door after them, but he burst it open; he seized the witness with one hand and James with the other; he pushed her toward the window and was trying to throw her out, at the same time holding James down; the latter looked up and saw his mother hanging out of the window; at this moment the shot was fired. Bailey let go his hold of his wife, staggered back, and fell; mother and son then ran down to the stoop, where the latter found an officer and gave himself into custody.

Eliza Gordon, Olsie Kerfer, and other women who were in their rooms in houses on the opposite side of the street, testified to seeing Bailey trying to throw his wife out of the window, and, so far as their observation extended, fully corroborated the story of Mrs. Bailey. Officer Callon told the same facts concerning the arrest which Mrs. Bailey had given.

The prisoner, James L. Bailey, was then put on the stand, and in a firm, clear voice gave the history of the tragedy precisely as his mother had done before him. In explanation of the shooting, he said he had done it in defense of his own life and that of his mother; that he fired without aim, and intended only to frighten his father and not injure him.

After Dr. Marsh had given the medical testimony, the jury retired, and their protracted absence was a cause of both hope and anxiety to the prisoner and his friends, a large number of whom were present. Finally the jury returned, and rendered a verdict that the prisoner had fired the fatal shot in defense of his own life and that of his mother. Coroner Woltman announced that he should hold the accused for trial, but would admit him to bail in $2,000, which was immediately furnished, and the prisoner discharged. The concluding proceedings were interrupted by Mrs. Bailey being seized with violent hysterics at the moment the verdict was announced. Her sickness was so serious that she had to be carried from the court-room, and it was only after some time that she recovered sufficiently to go home.

A DEFAULTING TREASURER.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF FUNDS BY A LONG ISLAND CITY OFFICIAL.

The question whether the Treasurer of Long Island City had misused or misappropriated the funds of the city under his charge, seems to have been definitely settled by the examination of his books, and now the only uncertainty is as to the extent of the defalcation. Yesterday the Water Board held a meeting, and as John Horan, the City Treasurer, is also Treasurer of the board, the matter was brought up on a question to appoint another person in his place. Mayor Ditmars, *ex officio* a member of the Water Board and its President, stated that the matter was first brought to his notice on Monday of last week; that at first he had hoped that it was only a slight irregularity, but that on seeing the experts the next day, and obtaining an explanation from them, he had thought it his duty to take immediate action. He had, on Tuesday last, notified the Marine Bank, of this City, the financial depository of Long Island City, to pay no checks of the Treasurer over $1,000, but on obtaining a virtual admission from Mr. Horan of his having misappropriated money belonging to the city, on Wednesday he instructed the bank to pay out no money whatsoever on the Treasurer's orders. The Mayor stated further that he, in company with the Counsel to the Corporation, S. B. Noble, Police Commissioner Montell, and a prominent tax-payer, confronted Horan, on Wednesday of last week, in his office. The experts were present and explained how the transaction had been carried on, Horan admitting all that was charged. The Mayor stated that when asked how long this matter had been going on Horan answered, "From the first." Also, when asked whether any other person had had anything to do with the matter, he answered, "Only myself." Again, on being asked when certain books which cannot be found were first missed, Horan declined to answer further questions. Mayor Ditmars has demanded Horan's resignation, and, pending his determination, the office has been placed under the control of Police Commissioner Montell. Of course he can receive no taxes or pay any warrants, and consequently all financial transactions are suspended. The larger part of the deficit comes out of the fund for "back taxes," and it is consequently more difficult to arrive at the exact amount. In addition to the sums taken from this fund, and which were never credited to the city, Horan's cash account is short nearly $7,000. The Water Board determined to appoint a new Treasurer at their next meeting for the funds under their control.

The Mayor on Tuesday of this week sent a message to the Common Council in relation to the matter, but the Aldermen hastily adjourned without reading the communication. It is reported that Horan's friends have proposed that he should appoint a deputy, who should have full control of the office, after the manner of Controller's Green's first appointment in this City.

John Horan was first elected in 1871, and is serving his third term.

NEW RED CLOUD INVESTIGATING COMMISSION.

The Red Cloud Investigating Commission concluded their labors in this City for the present yesterday afternoon, and will leave the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the West this evening. The principal business transacted was the examination of four New-York merchants, who were appointed last year by the Indian Commissioner to examine goods when in readiness for shipment to the agencies and compare them with the samples furnished by the contractors. The testimony of these inspectors, Messrs. A. P. Wilcox, W. A. Robinson, C. B. Knevals, and Thomas T. Barr, tended to show that there was no evidence of fraud at this end of the route; that in all cases the goods shipped from this City, with a few exceptions, were of equal good quality with the samples. A communication received by the Commissioners yesterday morning gives them discretionary power to enlarge the scope of inquiry, provided the facts obtained at the Red Cloud Agency point in any way to fraud or peculation in any of the Indian agencies.

Prof. Marsh last evening revised the stenographer's report taken at the meeting on Tuesday, and supplemented it with a list of some fifteen persons who were not mentioned by him while giving his testimony. These, with about fifty others known to the special Commissioners through private letters to the Indian Commissioner, are to be summoned and examined in the West.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION BETTING BOOKS.

Following is the state of the odds in Mr. John Morrissey's books at the Saratoga Association Pool-room, on the Travers Stakes Sweepstakes for all ages, Flash Stakes for two-year olds, and Saratoga Cup for all ages:

TRAVERS STAKES.

	Taken and offered.		Taken and offered.
Aristides	2 to 1	Viator	8 to 1
Calvin	2 to 1	Lelaps	10 to 1
Chesapeake	2 to 1	Matador	10 to 1
Ozark	3 to 1	Leader	10 to 1
King Bolt	5 to 1	Risk	10 to 1
Willie Burke	5 to 1	Bayminster	10 to 1
St. Martin	6 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	10 to 1
Milner	6 to 1	D'Artagnan	12 to 1
Searcher	8 to 1	Australind	15 to 1

SWEEPSTAKES FOR ALL AGES.

Springbok	Even	Mate	7 to 1
Ballankeel	2 to 1	Survivor	7 to 1
Olitipa	2 to 1	Springlet	7 to 1
Madge	3 to 1	Reform	8 to 1
Calvin	3 to 1	Countess	8 to 1
Vandalite	4 to 1	Dublin	10 to 1
Grinstead	6 to 1		

FLASH STAKES.

Faithless	Even	Warlock	6 to 1
Lady Clipper	3 to 1	Arlington filly	6 to 1
Pastor	4 to 1	Faverdale	6 to 1
Parole	4 to 1	Lillie Belle	7 to 1
Freebooter	5 to 1	Carapine	7 to 1
Osseo	5 to 1	Dailgasian	8 to 1

SARATOGA CUP.

Springbok	Even	Grinstead	6 to 1
Ballankeel	2 to 1	Preakness	7 to 1
Aaron Pennington	3 to 1	Vandalite	7 to 1
Olitipa	4 to 1	Rutherford	8 to 1
Wild Idle	4 to 1	Shylock	10 to 1
Acrobat	5 to 1	Dublin	12 to 1
Madge	5 to 1		

TURF EXCHANGE BETTING BOOKS.

Following are the latest odds in the Turf Exchange betting books, on the Travers Stakes and Saratoga Cup:

TRAVERS STAKES.

Ozark	2 to 1	D'Artagnan	10 to 1
Calvin	3 to 1	Searcher	10 to 1
Chesapeake	4 to 1	Sangara	10 to 1
Aristides	5 to 1	St. Martin	10 to 1
King Bolt	8 to 1	Lelaps	15 to 1
Jo Cerns	4 to 1	Big Sandy	15 to 1
Willie Burke	10 to 1	Meko	15 to 1
Warwick	7 to 1	Leader	15 to 1
General Harney	6 to 1	Tom Ochiltree	20 to 1
Milner	8 to 1	James A.	15 to 1
Viator	10 to 1	New-York	15 to 1
Rhadamanthus	10 to 1	Australind	20 to 1
Matador	10 to 1	Risk	15 to 1

SARATOGA CUP.

Springbok	Even	Vandalite	12 to 1
Aaron Pennington	3 to 1	Grinstead	15 to 1
Ballankeel	3 to 1	Madge	15 to 1
Olitipa	4 to 1	Reform	20 to 1
Acrobat	5 to 1	King Pin	25 to 1
Rutherford	7 to 1	Dublin	25 to 1
Preakness	8 to 1	Shylock	30 to 1
Bay Final	8 to 1	Tubman	30 to 1
Wild Idle	10 to 1	Osage	30 to 1

WEIGHTS FOR THE SUMMER HANDICAP AT SARATOGA.

Following are the weights for the Summer Handicap, two miles, which is to be run at the second meeting at Saratoga. Declarations are to be made by Aug. 1:

	Pounds.
P. Lorillard's imp. br. c. Saxon, 4 years	104
P. Lorillard's br. c. Vassal, 3 years	90
P. Lorillard's ch. f. Vaultress, 3 years	97
M. A. Littell's b. h. Wild Idle, 5 years	114
Joseph Donahue's gr. m. Lizzie Lucas, 5 years	106
Joseph Donahue's b. c. Culpepper, 4 years	104
George Longstaff's b. m. Countess, 4 years	100
K. W. Sears' ch. h. Acrobat, 4 years	112
Lawrence & Lorillard's b. h. Shylock, 6 years	110
E. A. Clabaugh's b. c. Piccolo, 4 years	105
John H. Harbeck, Jr.'s b. g. Bay Rum, 4 years	98
Robert Cathcart's b. g. Kadi, 6 years	102
M. Jordan & Co.'s b. h. Brookland, 6 years	104
Oden Bowie's b. c. Keene Richards, 4 years	98
R. M. Malden's b. h. Westchester, 4 years	92
J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 4 years	98
John Hunter's b. c. King Pin, 4 years	103
Harbeck & Johnson's ch. f. Australind, 3 years	80
W. H. Chamberlin's b. c. The Hoaxer, 4 years	92
D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f. Josie B., 4 years	95
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Mattie W., 4 years	93
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s ch. h. Rutherford, 4 years	110
Thomas Puryear & Co.'s b. c. Grinstead, 4 years	110
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Limestone, 5 years	105
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, 5 years	107
A. M. Burton's ch. h. Jack Frost, 5 years	108
A. B. Lewis & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite, 4 years	108
D. J. Bannatyne's b. h. Audubon, 5 years	104

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

The sport at Fleetwood Park yesterday consisted of a contest between horses that had never beaten 2:43, which had six entries, but only three of them appeared, viz.: Jim, Carrie N., and Creedmore. The first-named was the favorite, and won in four heats, Carrie A. taking the first heat.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Wednesday, July 21.—Purse $100, for horses that had never beaten 2:43; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $60 to first horse, $30 to second, and $10 to third.

Asa Whitson's br. g. Jim	2	1	1	1
D. B. Goff's b. m. Carrie N.	1	2	2	2
P. Manee's br. g. Creedmore	3	3	3	3
A. Strauss' gr. m. Lady S.	dr.			
R. Thornton's b. m. Kitty Allen	dr.			
J. Somerindyke's s. m. Melissa	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38½	1:17½	2:40½
Second heat	39	1:17¾	2:39¾
Third heat	38½	1:19	2:42½
Fourth heat	37	1:14	2:44

TROTTING AT WHITE PLAINS.

The third day's trotting at the grounds of the Westchester County Agricultural Society yesterday was largely attended. The first trot was by double teams for a purse of $150. The entries and result were as follows:

J. G. Green's b. g. Uncle Bill and br. g. Big Bonanza	1	2	1	1
Ben Mace's b. m. Linnie Case and b. m. Josie	2	1	2	3
A. Paterson's b. s. Fourth of July and b. m. Safety	3	3	3	2

Time—2:48, 2:45, 2:47, 2:44.

The second trot was for a purse of $400, for horses which had never beaten 2:25; mile heats, in harness, best three in five. The entries and result were as follows:

J. A. Batcheior's b. g. Fraud J.	2	1	1	2	1
C. Dickerman's g. Spotted Colt	1	2	3	1	2
B. Mace's w. g. Crown Prince	3	3	2	1	3

Time—2:31, 2:33¼, 2:33¾, 2:36, 2:35½.

BASE-BALL.

THE MUTUALS DEFEAT THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB—SCORE, SIXTEEN TO THIRTEEN.

The fifth game between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Philadelphia Club was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, and was a very well contested game. It was witnessed by about 500 persons, and began with the Mutuals first at the bat. Both sides worked hard for the victory, but, the batting being unusually fine, the ball was continually sent rolling far beyond the reach of the fielders, and both clubs were enabled thereby to make a large score of runs. Start, of the Mutuals, made some very brilliant hits with the bat, making no less than three clean home runs and one third-base hit, and sending home a number of players who were fortunate enough to be on bases at the time of his hits. Hallihan, Gerhardt, Mathews, and Gedney each made three-base hits, the former also making a clean home run. On the Philadelphia side, Addy, Meyerle, and Treacy each made three-base hits. Two of the players on the Philadelphia side were injured during the game. In the seventh inning, Murnan, on second base, sprained his ankle, and had to leave the game. His place was filled by Shafer, of the Boston Club. In the eighth inning, Snyder, catcher, was struck in the face by the ball, and severely injured. He also had to leave the field, and his place was filled by Malone, of the same club. After playing about two hours, the game was finally won by the Mutual Club, by a score of 16 to 13, as follows:

MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Holdsworth, c. f.	3	4	3	Murnan, 2d b.	3	4	4
Start, 1st b.	3	4	13	McGeary, s. s.	0	0	0
Hallinan, s. s.	3	2	0	Addy, r. f.	2	3	1
Hicks, c.	2	3	1	Meyerle, 1st b.	2	1	10
Gerhardt, 2d b.	0	2	5	Fisher, p.	1	2	1
Booth, r. f.	0	1	0	Fulmer, 3d b.	1	1	4
Nelson, 3d b.	1	3	0	Snyder, c.	2	3	3
Mathews, p.	2	2	2	McMullen, c. f.	1	3	2
Gedney, l. f.	2	2	2	Treacy, l. f.	1	2	2
Total	16	23	27	Total	13	20	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	2	3	0	5	0	2	0	2	2	—16
Philadelphia	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	3	2	—13

Umpire—Mr. William McLean, of Philadelphia.
Time of game—Two hours.
First base by errors—Mutual, 5; Philadelphia, 3.
Runs earned—Mutual, 9; Philadelphia, 11.

NOTES.

A game was also played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, between the Concords, of Brooklyn, and the Athletics, of this City. It was won by the Concords, by a score of 11 to 6.

In Hartford, Conn., yesterday afternoon, a game was played between the Hartford and Chicago Clubs. It was won by the Hartfords, by a score of 4 to 1.

The Boston and St. Louis Clubs played a game in Boston yesterday. It was won by the Boston Club, by a score of 16 to 6.

At the Capitoline Grounds this afternoon there will be a game between the Reliance Club, of Brooklyn, and the Flyaway Club, of this City; also between the Cataract Club, of this City, and the Tuttle & Bailey Club, of Brooklyn, in the same place.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Mutuals, of this City, will play a game to-day in Philadelphia.

The Chicago and New-Haven Clubs will also play a game to-day in New-Haven, Conn.

This afternoon there will be a game on the Union Grounds, between the Philadelphia Club and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. To-morrow the Chicago and Atlantic Clubs will play there, and on Saturday the Chicagos and Mutuals.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

A FINE DAY'S SPORT AT CENTRAL PARK—THREE RACES YESTERDAY.

The experiment of introducing the sport of miniature yachting at Central Park may now be set down as entirely successful, and the third regatta of the season took place there yesterday, when the interest manifested amounted to intense excitement. There was a larger crowd than ever around the lake, and it was hard to decide who were the most excited—the boys who owned the tiny craft or the anxious papas and mammas of the tiny but proud boys. The prizes offered were four in number—two for the first race, and one each for the second and third. The wind was in precisely the opposite direction from what it was two weeks ago, and the races a beat to windward from the south to the north end of the lake. Nineteen entries were made—fourteen schooners and five sloops, as follows:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Length. Inches.
Emma	Henry Devourney	23
Tidal Wave	William Van Pelt	20
Annie	R. Barrow	24
Lulu	T. D. Bunce, Jr.	35
Idaho	M. Draly	30
Mohawk	R. Frederick	24
Golden Gate	George A. Keyes	32
Lottie Lee	T. Bingham	36
Fannie	— Brockway	30
Ada	— Brockway	30
Wanderer	— Ripley	34
George	G. Herzog	24
Comet	J. M. Fisk, 2d	30
Wavelet	W. Peters	24

SLOOPS.

Belle	D. B. Chapman	16
Haze	F. Van Pelt	20
Arrow	J. Sridgeman	16
Ariel	J. S. Steele	30
Undine	V. Rivaude	30

The yachts were all brought up to the starting point, those of 24 inches and under being started off first, and those of over 24 inches being held one-half a minute later. But there were so many of them that it seemed almost impossible for them to get away without fouling, and the consequence was that some of the tiny craft never got half a dozen yards from the starting-point, while others came into collision from all directions, until five or six of them would get together in a bunch, "join hands in a circle," or "form the basket—balance all." The two largest sloops—the Ariel and the Undine—and the two largest schooners—the Lulu and the Lottie Lee—however, behaved better than the other yachts comprising the fleet, and stood straight for the stake-boat, the two sloops leading, and the schooners following close in their wake. The sloops chose the starboard tack, while the schooners started away in the opposite direction, and all four of them made the distance in three stretches. The Ariel was first, the Undine second, the Lulu third, and the Lottie Lee fourth, as follows:

TIME.

	M.	S.		M.	S.
Ariel	7	20	Lulu	11	50
Undine	11	20	Lottie Lee	12	16

The Ariel won the first prize, which was a steam-yacht valued at $15, and the Undine took the second prize, a set of fixings for a small yacht.

The craft were brought back and placed in order for the second race, in which all were allowed to start who desired, and which was a repetition of the first contest, with the exception that the boy who was sailing the Lottie Lee, in his enthusiasm over the race and his evident determination to win, instead of tacking his yacht when she came ashore, towed her along the bank in such a manner that, although his was the first yacht to pass between the stakes, he was ruled out, and compelled to sail the race over with the yacht next in, which was the Lulu. The forced time made by the Lottie Lee was 7:05, and the honest time by the Lulu 9:05. The race was sailed over by the Lottie Lee and the Lulu, but the Lottie maintained her prestige, and beat the Lulu one minute and twenty seconds, the time being Lottie Lee, 7:20; Lulu, 8:40. The Lottie took the prize, which was a small steam engine.

The last race was for small boats exclusively, none being allowed to start that were over twenty-four inches long. These were seven in number, as follows: Schooners Emma, Annie, Mohawk, George, and Wavelet, and sloops Belle and Arrow. The seven tiny fellows were started off in good order, but they were not able to make very good time across the lake, and but two or three of them ever reached the other shore. The Wavelet won the prize, her time being 14:17. The prize was a handsome miniature yacht valued at $20. This closed the day's sport, with the exception of a trial of the steam yacht won by the Ariel, which was quite as interesting as anything witnessed. She is propelled by a screw, and the motive power is a small engine situated amidships, steam being generated in the boiler by means of ignited campbene. The next regatta takes place two weeks from yesterday.

There were several yachts on the lake yesterday which were not entered in the regatta, among which was a smart little thirty-six-inch schooner called the Signet, which went sailing up the lake in fine style, with fore and main topsails set. She made good time, and sailed close to the wind, though, not being in the race, her time was not taken. Her speed, and the perfect fit of her sails and rigging, were remarked by several of the spectators who know what a miniature yacht ought to be, and regrets were expressed that she was not allowed to enter for the prizes.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

ONE MAN FATALLY INJURED, ANOTHER BADLY SCALDED, AND A THIRD WOUNDED.

While the side-wheel steam-boat Silas O. Pierce was lying in the North River, opposite Fourteenth street, at 7:30 o'clock last evening, her steam-chimney exploded, and three men were injured, one fatally, and the boat damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. At the time of the accident the Pierce was lying in the stream awaiting the arrival of the tug-boat John N. Parker, with a tow of canal-boats, which the Pierce was to take up the river to Albany. Suddenly a loud report was heard, and steam was seen issuing from the windows and sides of the Pierce. Officers O'Donohue and Back, of the Harbor Police, who were in the vicinity, boarded the steam-boat, and found the engineer and fireman badly scalded by escaping steam, and a young man named Craig, a son of the Captain, slightly wounded. Mary Quilter, colored, and her son, a boy of eight years, who were on the Pierce at the time of the explosion, jumped into the river, from which they were rescued with some difficulty by the officers. James Mahoney, the fireman, was so terribly burned that he was not expected to survive more than a few hours. His sufferings were intense, and though everything possible was done to alleviate them, it was with little or no effect.

The wounded were taken on board the propeller, and having been landed at the foot of Fourteenth street, were taken to the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, on Twentieth street, where they received medical attention. They were then removed to Bellevue Hospital. Kelter, the engineer, was scalded badly about the neck, and it is feared that he will lose his eyesight. He was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and resided at No. 51 Second street, Albany. The cause of the disaster is involved in some mystery. The engineer states that shortly before the explosion the steam-gauge indicated forty pounds, while the boiler was certified by the United States inspector to be capable of standing a working pressure of fifty. The agent of the owners is of opinion that a burst flue was the cause of the trouble. The boat was certainly very little damaged, probably not over $250.

At the station-house little was known of the history of the steam-boat, or of what was done with her after the explosion. It was supposed that she drifted with the tide until she was picked up and towed in shore by some tug. The Police were equally ignorant of the cause of the explosion, and could make no other reply to inquiries on this point than that nothing could be learned until an investigation was held. From other sources it was ascertained that after the explosion the boat, with the barges, was towed into shore at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, where all yet remain. The agents of the Austin Line, to which the Pierce belonged, were quite reticent as to her age and condition, and it will require the official investigation to determine the causes of the disaster. She was 120 tons burden.

A TIMES reporter visited Bellevue Hospital last night and gained the following particulars of the accident from the engineer:

David Kelter, aged twenty-nine, the engineer, said that the first intimation he had of the disaster was a "thud" when he was standing at his engine with his hand on the valve ready to "start her up." He was, he said, completely surrounded by steam; he had sense enough to know that he must keep his mouth shut and not inhale any of the scalding vapor. He made his way to the deck, about ten paces, but what seemed to him 1,000, and was taken aboard a small boat belonging to the River Police and conveyed to shore, and thence to Bellevue. He is badly scalded about the head, arms, and lower extremities. He will probably recover, with the loss of his sight. The third man, James McCraig, aged twenty-two years, the mate and son of the Captain, was only slightly injured about the hands and face. He remained at the hospital during the night for treatment. The mate says that while standing by the air-pump he was surprised by a dense volume of steam bursting into his face from the pump. Hearing no sound, he hurried forward but was stopped by the hot air. Remembering at that moment that he had heard the fireman below at work with the donkey engine, he made his way to him as soon as possible, and with assistance brought the insensible man on deck, groaning and struggling and in great agony. James Mahany, fireman, aged twenty-four years, and the only one of the three who was fatally injured, is a native of Albany. He was below the engine-room, just "abaft" the boiler, when the explosion occurred, and it would seem was almost immediately overcome by the steam. When found he was lying prostrate near the donkey engine, which he had been sent down to start. At Bellevue Hospital it was ascertained that the man's body was a swollen mass of raw flesh. He was in great agony, and it requires the exertions of four men to hold him on the bed. At last accounts he was breathing regularly, but with extreme difficulty, and was not expected to live an hour.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Algeria took out yesterday 17,872 letters and twenty-six bags of newspapers.

The apartments of George Leonard, on the first floor of No. 342 Second avenue, were entered by sneak thieves on Tuesday afternoon and robbed of jewelry valued at $94.

The office of the Lee Box and Lumber Company, at Eleventh avenue and Twenty-first street, was entered by sneak thieves on Tuesday and robbed of two coats valued at $80.

During Tuesday night the tea store of Hugh Anderson, No. 285 Tenth avenue, was entered by burglars and robbed of eight chests of tea valued at $400.

Frederick Lubow, who, on the night of the 8th inst., was shot in Harlem by John T. Bucking, has been discharged cured from the Ninty-ninth Street Hospital.

Samuel Dunn, a sailor, while passing through West street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, quarreled with some stranger, who stabbed him in the leg, inflicting a severe wound.

Honora Owens, aged thirty-six, of No. 522 West Fifty-first street, fell from the stoop of her residence last evening, striking her head on the sidewalk, and was instantly killed.

Archer Finley, a resident of New-Jersey, while crossing Washington street at Chambers street yesterday, was run over by a railroad car and seriously injured.

Mary Ann Quinn, who fell down a flight of stairs at No. 22 Gansevoort street on Tuesday, died yesterday of her injuries. Coroner Kessler held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Chief Engineer Green, of the Department of Docks, has been directed to prepare a plan for the improvement of the terminal facilities of the Erie Railway Company on the water front at present occupied by them at the foot of Duane street.

The number of domestic letters registered in the New-York Post Office during the quarter ending June 30, 1875, was 68,206, and the number of foreign letters registered during the same time was 9,973.

The Typographical Maennerchor, a German choral organization, composed exclusively of compositors, reorganized for the ensuing year by the election of the following officers: President, O. Stein; Vice President, Sigfried Oestreich; Treasurer, G. Heid; Secretary, H. Deitrich, and Ch. Svelke, Librarian.

John Martin left $10,000 in personal property and a livery stable to his wife, and $260 a year to his brother George, cutting off his other brothers entirely. All his brothers contested the will on the ground that it has been obtained by the wife through undue influence. Surrogate Hutchings has reserved his decision on this question.

The unsealed letter, containing three canceled drafts, which was received at the New-York Post Office a few days ago, addressed to Messrs. Hicks & Lewis, Wellsville, N. Y., was not from the Philadelphia National Bank, as at first reported. The mistake arose through an error of a Post Office clerk in copying the address.

A meeting of the representatives of the different French societies, M. C. Lature presiding, was held in Sixth avenue last evening, when arrangements were completed for a concert in aid of the victims and sufferers from the inundation in France. The concert will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, in the Tammany Hall Building, on the 31st inst.

There is no truth in the statement that Controller Green informed Commissioner King that he would be willing to make a compromise with Mayor Wickham in relation to the matter of signing individual warrants for the members of Fire Department. The warrants for the men for the month of June were signed long since by the Controller, but the Mayor refused to countersign them, hence they were not paid.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Fire Department yesterday, Assistant Engineer John Iles, of Engine Company No. 13, was dismissed for neglect of duty. The American District Telegraph Company was granted permission to connect their main office with the office of the Fire Department, in Mercer street, the connection to be made under the supervision of the Superintendent of the department.

At a meeting held by the first mortgage bondholders of the New-Jersey Midland Railroad Company on July 14, it was resolved that the Chairman, Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., should appoint a committee of seven, of which he should be one, to look after the foreclosure suits and to devise some means of reorganization. The committee has been duly appointed, and consists of the Chairman, and Messrs. David B. Halstead, J. Wyman Jones, Francis Leland, John T. Brown, E. S. Francis, and S. E. Olmstead.

BROOKLYN.

There were 359 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending July 17.

The writing up of the tax-rolls of 1875 was finished yesterday, and the rolls transferred to the Clerk of Supervisors for completion. Justice Riley administered the usual oath to the Assessors.

Superintendent Folk learned last evening that a number of roughs intended to have a dog-fight in a lumber-yard on Gowanus Canal. Mr. Folk sent squads of men from the Tenth and Third Precincts, who prevented the brutal exhibition.

At the recent meeting of the Fourteenth Regiment the resolution as offered was an invitation to the soldiers of the late Confederate Army to meet the Veterans at their next anniversary, May 23, 1876, not at the Centennial in July, as reported.

Bernardo Magneison, a seaman on the brig Daisy, was arrested last evening by Officer Mahony for assaulting Thomas Duncan, the Captain of the brig. Magneison struck Duncan on the head with a stone, inflicting a severe cut. The assault grew out of a dispute about wages.

Alonzo Petit, a Sandy Hook pilot, was brought before Justice Delmar yesterday, charged with abandoning his wife and children, who reside at No. 17 Woodhull street. The examination was adjourned, and the accused required to give $500 bonds to answer.

In the fifteen foreclosure suits brought by the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company against Charles A. Hill and others, the Referee laid the testimony taken before Justice Pratt yesterday morning, to decide on proof. The case is very complicated, both as to the law and facts.

Mr. Chapin, counsel for Loader, offered security yesterday to District Attorney Britton to the amount of $2,500 for his release, but Mr. Britton declined to accept the bondsman offered as his surety. Efforts will be made to procure satisfactory bail for him to-day or to-morrow.

An order was recently given by the newly-appointed Democratic Board of City Works to construct a pump in the Second Ward, the work being undertaken by a well-known firm for $80. Two days afterward, at the dictation of a ward politician, the order was rescinded, and the work given to a man on Washington street, who is to charge $125 for the job.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Adam Mecht, a German, forty-five years of age, residing at No. 22 Maujer street, while in the lager-beer saloon No. 42 Meserole street, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of laudanum. Mecht was attended by Dr. Smith, who administered an antidote in time to counteract the effects of the poison.

At a meeting of the Board of Police and Excise yesterday a number of officers were fined in various amounts for minor offenses against the rules of the department. Detective Corr, of the Central Office, was charged by the Superintendent of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad with soliciting a pass to Coney Island on the plea that he was a detective. The hearing of the case was adjourned.

Three agents of the Remington Sewing-machine Company of New-York were held to await the action of the Grand Jury, by Justice Delmar, yesterday, on a charge of taking away a sewing-machine from Mrs. P. W. Williams, of No. 279 Twenty-first street, after she had made three payments on it of $10 each. The men claimed that they were acting under the direction of Mr. Hyde, Superintendent of the company. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Hyde.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Richmond County Board of Supervisors have made several futile attempts to elect a Police Commissioner in the place of Mr. Barrett, whose term has since expired, and it is now fully understood that Mr. Barrett will hold over another term.

The committee of the Methodist churches known as the Temperance Alliance, in the Town of Westfield, are in direct opposition to the Excise Commissioners in the matter of granting licenses to station-keepers along the line of the Staten Island Railroad.

LONG ISLAND.

Bids were opened yesterday at the office of the Improvement Commissioners of Long Island City for the erection of a bridge over the track of the Flushing, North Side, Central, and Long Island Railroads, at the crossings of West Central, Jackson, and Borden avenues, in Hunter's Point. Messrs. J. & H. Rooney, of Paterson, N. J., were the lowest bidders. The contract will be awarded to-day.

A rowing match between several picked crews of amateurs residing at Glen Cove and Sea Cliff will take place at the latter point on Thursday evening next. The course selected for the contest is from Sea Cliff Pier to Mott's Dock and back—a distance of two miles. The boats eligible to compete are the two-pair-oar "working boats" used for pleasure rowing in Hempstead Harbor. By the time the entries close a goodly array of boats from Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, and possibly from Roslyn, are expected to be enrolled.

George Smith and John Bransford, the Pachtogue Bay Constables, on Sunday heard that a party had, on the previous night, contrary to law, been dredging for spawn oysters in the bay, and had sailed to Jamaica Bay with about 200 bushels. On Monday they started in pursuit, and found the trespassers in Jamaica Bay, Abram Smith and Charles Hawkins, on board the schooner Olive Branch, offering the spawn for sale. Warrants were immediately obtained and the men arrested.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The total tax levied in the village of Tarrytown for corporation purposes last year was $14,958, of which over $8,000 remains unpaid.

Since last September the Ladies' Society of the Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, have raised by fairs and festivals over $800, with which they have kept the inside of their house of worship in an excellent and attractive condition.

The census enumerators for the three election districts of the town of Ossining have nearly completed their labors. From an estimate made the town will show a population approaching 9,000, being an increase of about 1,500 since 1865.

A little daughter of Mr. John Gandall, of Purdy's Station, while playing in her father's mill a few days ago, came near losing her life by her clothing being caught in some machinery. By the timely intervention of a brother and Mr. John Adams she was saved from serious injury.

The Ninth Regiment Drum Corps, of New-York, visited Fox Island, near Port Chester, on Tuesday, to enjoy their second annual clam-bake. They were received at the depot by I Company, Twenty-seventh Regiment, under Capt. Chasfield, and escorted through the village to the island, where they spent the day merry-making.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Doyle, the murderer of Philip Sheridan, was yesterday taken to State Prison to serve out his term of twenty years.

In the case of Daniel J. Potter, whose body was found Sunday morning lying near the railroad track at Orange, a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of death from unknown causes.

The Hoboken Common Council have called a special election to fill the place made vacant by the expulsion of Councilman Dwyer, the poll-book thief, but fixed no time for the holding of the election.

Some time ago Frank McCaffrey went into the bunk of the tug-boat Terror to sleep. Hugh Hubbs, the fireman, ordered him out, and McCaffrey avowed his intention of killing him. Tuesday, night, while Hubbs was on his way home, McCaffrey knocked him down with a slung-shot, seriously injuring him. McCaffrey was arrested and yesterday committed for trial.

DOCK INTERESTS.

At the regular meeting of the Commissioners of the Department of Docks, yesterday, President Wales offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Engineer in Chief be and he is hereby directed to prepare the necessary plans for the improvement of the terminal facilities of the Erie Railway Company on the water-front now occupied by said company at Chambers and Duane streets, the same to be submitted to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for approval; also, to prepare the specifications and drawings of the work to be done, and of material necessary for the completion of the pier and bulkhead in conformity to said plan.

A petition was read, signed by Stephen A. Spencer and other residents of the upper portion of the Twenty-first Assembly District, protesting against the setting apart of the pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth street, on Harlem River as a dumping-board for ashes and garbage for the use of the Street-cleaning Department, on the ground that the place was injuring the health of the inhabitants of the locality, who would be obliged to abandon their homes if the nuisance was not removed. The matter was referred to the President, with discretionary power.

The report of the Treasurer shows that the expenses of the department during the week ending July 29 were $33,077 53, leaving to the credit of the department $729,653 41.

CITY TAXATION FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday for the purpose of determining the rate of taxation on the property of this City for the year 1875-6. According to the final estimate of the year, the amount to be raised is $32,171,492 23. This sum, the committee believe, will cover the entire expenditures of the City, if economy is exercised. The rate will be $2 97 on every $100 of the assessed valuation of property, as against $2 80 last year. The increase is said to be due to the fact that personal property to the amount of $55,000,000 has been stricken from the assessment rolls, because it could not be made available for the purpose of taxation. The committee could have recommended the imposition of $439,000 to cover possible deficiencies, but they declined to do so. The Board of Supervisors will meet to-morrow to receive the report of the committee and to give it their official approval.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Public Parks yesterday the Secretary was ordered to notify the contractors having in charge the paving and grading of Concord avenue, Morrisania, that if the work is not pushed forward and completed within the stipulated time their contract will be declared void. A resolution was passed granting permission to the Supervising Architect of the new Post Office to erect a central entrance to that building facing City Hall Park.

Officer Hugh Gatev, of the Washington square squad, was dismissed from the department on complaint of one of the officers of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who charged him with ducking a small boy in the basin of the fountain in Washington square on Monday last. By order of the Commissioners sixty-three lambs of the Central Park flock will be sold at public auction during the coming week.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.

Sigismund Stetter, a German, seventy-three years of age, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, in the yard of No. 1,646 Third avenue. An inquest was held, when it was found that the deed was due to domestic troubles consequent upon a divorce from his wife, with whom he had lived twenty-two years. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, United States Navy, is at the Everett House.

Henry Armitt Brown, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, United States Army, is at Barnum's Hotel.

Ex-Chief Justice O. A. Lochrane, of Georgia, is at the Sturtevant House.

Yoshida Kiyonari, Japanese Minister at Washington, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. W. H. D. Haggard, of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Prof. F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist, and ex Congressman John Cessna, of Pennsylvania, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 21.—Spanish Gold, 219@220. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 100@102 premium; short sight, do., 103@105 premium; 60 days, gold, 126@128 premium; short sight, do., 130@132 premium; on London, 157@160 premium; on Paris, 128@130 premium. Sugar active; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 15@15½ reals ₱ arroba.

MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS AGO DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR was introduced. Its reputation as a cure for Burns, Piles, Sores, and Bunions is greater than ever. Twenty-five cents per box. —*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Rev. A. M. Vernon, D. D., Hugh Pitcairn, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Weaver, J. A. Mooney, John Sard, Dr. C. D. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Morris, infant and nurse; Miss E. Morris, Miss Belle Morris, Miss E. Jennings, Francis Morris, Hennen Morris, Sidney Jennings, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Kate Jennings, Miss Cora Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Lansing, Mrs. J. M. Holland, Miss A. H. Riley, Mme. de Klenck, child and maid-servant; A. S. Lawson, Rev. Dunlop Moore, J. G. Hayward, Robert Neilson, Charles Lyon, Donald Smyth, H. W. Ladd, Mr. Howard. Arthur L. Hanscom, F. P. Bickley, G. McMellan, Thomas Kelly, A. H. Holmes, Miss Allen, Mrs. Allen, J. M. Andreini, George Howe, Miss Pagan, E. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. R. Crowley, Miss Mary Crowley, Master Harry Crowley, H. E. Garsed, Washington Bryan, Jose Sueris, Alfredo Botet, F. C. Cook, Thomas C. Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. James Watson, L. Thurn, Chief Inspector Palmer, Inspector R. Woolton, J. Parker, Mrs. C. H. Graves, Miss Ada Van Kirk, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Hale and two daughters, W. H. Odell, D. W. Cobb, J. H. Rogers, Miss E. Gillet, Mr. and Mrs. A. Murison and two sons, Miss Morris, Miss Murison, Mrs. J. H. Walker, Miss Nellie Walker, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Davenport, Dr. George T. Moffatt, Mrs. M. E. Eatson, J. G. Mitchell, Rev. F. B. Hodge, Z. M. Fraser, J. W. Hawksworth, P. Anderson, Charles E. Sumner, G. H. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Lowry Mann, Miss Mann and maid-servant, Mrs. S. C. H. Buckenham, sister, and two children, Henry W. Welles, Joseph Solari, Miss C. P. Horsefield, Dr. E. A. Bogue, C. T. Naylor, Col. A. Wagstaff, T. B. Troughton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Dr. W. S. Lawton and wife, Miss E. Lawton, Miss M. Lawton, Miss G. Lawton, Master E. Lawton, Miss McNulty, Miss M. Brooks, W. G. Moneil, Miss F. M. Morrell, Miss Bessie Kine, Miss E. W. Carter, Miss E. F. Terry, Miss H. Berlin, J. Berlin, J. A. Gannon, S. Guckenheimer, wife, four children, and servant, Miss Ella Thornton, Miss F. F. Lowe, J. G. Thornton, wife, and infant, Mrs. D. McConnell, Miss K. Lanagan, H. Myer, J. Ferst, A. Van Heyden, Swan Sullivan, J. Steinenger, E. H. Tift, J. Hayn, H. Peters, Mrs. Dorr, Mrs. Evans and child, I. H. Evans, Mrs. Tenny, Capt. L. Christie, Capt. C. Hermelstein, Mrs. H. H. Gleason, F. Wessell, F. L. Lapham, C. Tompkins, P. Geibelhouse, Mr. Dusenbery, J. C. Smith, A. Back, L. A. Bellows, Mrs. Hamilton and four children, H. C. Davendorf, G. B. Whiteside, J. C. Rose, F. Rose, Miss Rose, Miss Carrie Rose, Miss L. Rose, G. F. Holmes, wife, and two children, Miss G. Rofits, Miss L. Green, E. Peyer, Ed. Kaufman, J. Welsh, W. Hayse, J. Kenney, J. C. Marcy, F. Gilmore, Chris. Brown.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—Dr. Hiram Wiggins, Mrs. Lincoln, Henry Soloman, Clements L. Jones, Thomas W. Cook, George Burgess, F. O. Hara, George H. Brown, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Ruffner, Mr. and Mrs. James Edwards, B. W. Arnold, Andrew Wallace, Miss Longwell, David Hyslop, David McLellan, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, Miss Sallie Davidson, J. P. Strider, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Lyke, Mr. Monrus, H. Schermerhorn, W. B. Powell, J. L. Powell, Mrs. Ann Milner, E. B. Bonn, Miss M. Gordon, O. P. Payne, Miss Maggie McLaughlin, Mr. Stirratt, James McKilvey, J. F. Cameron.

In steam-ship Vera Cruz, from Havana.—Dr. Erastus Wilson, James E. McDowell, Mrs. Maria I. Elmer, Mrs. Isabel Rigney, Ernesto Fischer, George Wilkens, Martial Chevalier and servant, John F. Smith, Jose Gener, wife, and daughter, Sergio De La Vega and wife, Franconia Morales, wife, two sons, and servant, Maria Luisa Morales, Dolores Morales, Ysabel Morales, Ramon Menendez, Manuel Pacheco, Jaime Sta. Cana, Jose Ma. Benitez, Jose Ma. Dil, William H. Pingree, Edward Kelp, Antonio Beniter, Baltasar Valdes, Eusebio Duarte, Andres Rodriquez, Nicolas Sierra, Evaristo Fonseca.

In steam-ship South America, from Rio Janeiro.—Mrs. Margaretha Hanah and daughter, Ant. C. Gomez da Sonza, Juan Jose M. da Silva, Lenox B. Turnbull and wife, Franco de Paulo Leita da Barros, Eduardo Paulina Caster, John J. Bailiff, Hirsch Josui, Mrs. Theresia M. M. Smith, Edward Roche and family, Ramon Poir, Joaquim Maafever, Balchaio Fortuno, Caesar Delchondeus and son, Alfred Rondier Gonzales Fripo and son, Mrs. Susan C. Benjamin, Capt. James C. Borgen, Isaac Larache, Thomas Brown, William D. Sinclair.

In steam-ship Wieland, from Hamburg.—A. Bleichroder, Adolf Neuendorf, Hans Ravene, Hermann Stursberg, Morris Scharp, Mr. Morrell, Mr. Goldschmidt, Charles Schmidt, Fr. Goetmann, and others in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:47 | Sun sets....7:25 | Moon rises..9:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:13 | Gov. Island.11:02 | Hell Gate.12:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, July 21.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Canada, (Br.,) Sumner, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, &c., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ships, Corona, (Br.,) Robertson, London, Warren & Co.; Samuel G. Reed, White, Hong Kong, Salter & Livermore.

Barks, Industria, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, A. P. Agresta; Madagascar, (Aust.,) Vrancovich, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Victoria, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow July 10, and Moville 11th, with mdse. and 170 passengers to Henderson Bros. July 16, lat. 47 28, lon. 45 32, passed a large number of icebergs.

Steam-ship State of Georgia, (Br.,) Glasgow July 9, Larne 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage; July 16, passed several large icebergs.

Steam-ship Wieland, (Ger.,) Hebich, Hamburg July 7, and Havre 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship South America, Tinkelpaugh, Rio Janeiro 24, Bahia 28th, Pernambuco 30th, Para July 5, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, Havana July 17, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Morton, Havana July 17, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Queen of the Mersey, (of Liverpool,) Flett, Calcutta Feb. 25, with jute to Riley Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope May 10, St. Helena 30th, and crossed the equator June 10, in lon. 25 W. June 16 lat. 8 10 N., lon. 29 W., spoke British bark G. L. Jones, from Cardiff for Bahia.

Bark Espresso, (Ital.,) Dodero, London 56 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Europa, (Norw.,) Johannesen, Bremen 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Prvi Dubrobacki, (Aus.,) Pendo, Cork 43 ds., in ballast to order. In lat. 47, lon. 48 30, saw several large icebergs; is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark G. Reusens, (new, 500 tons,) Leighton, Millbridge, Me., in ballast to John Zittlosen.

Bark Crono, (Aust.,) Sterck, Plymouth, Eng., July 9, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Mary Fink, Dyer, Gloucester, Mass., 8 ds., in ballast to John Zittlosen.

Schr. Etna Sawyer, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to Perkins & Job—vessel to John Swan & Son.

Schr. F. G. Russell, Rankin, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sea Bird, Hogan, Virginia.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Castine,) Mead, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar and tobacco to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. James Jones, Tilton, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. P. Cranmer, Isard, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary S. Tibbits, Robbins, Virginia.

Schr. C. P. Sinnickson, Murray, Alexandria, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Jamestown, Bonnell, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Vascello, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Morrison, Cow Bay 13 ds., with 238 tons coal to Perkins & Job—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Etna, Sawyer, Cow Bay 18 ds., with coal to Perkins & Job—vessel to J. Swan & Son.

Schr. L. & M. Knowles, Dinsmore, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Lord, Belfast, with staves to order.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Almonak, Hull, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. R. L. Kenny, Talman, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Boston.

Schr. C. Chamberlain, Knowles, New-Bedford.

Schr. Francis Burrett, Allen, Bristol.

Schr. Monmouth, Lynch, Dighton, for Trenton.

Schr. Entire, Kinhear, Appanaug, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Meaney, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. N. Gesner, Egbert, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Styles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jos. E. Potts, Davis, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hudson, Babcock, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Active, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. J. S. Beacham, Woodland, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Chingaroia, Jackson, Baltimore.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. Traveler, Hodges, St. Mary's, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber for Albany.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Hodgdon, Port Antonio, Jam., 13 ds., with fruit to R. Stetson—vessel to I. R. Staples.

Schr. Helen P. Jones, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Onward, Allen, Port Jefferson.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool; Leo, for Savannah; South Carolina, for Charleston; ships Isaac Webb, for Liverpool; Samuel G. Reed, for Hong Kong; barks Johann, for Stockholm; Rachel, for Stettin; Mary G. Reed, for Dunkirk; Henrietta, for Bremen; Imogene, for Bremen; Hafrstjord, for Yokohama; Golden Fleece, for Barbados; Morena, for Nuevitas; Emma, for Halifax; brig A. J. Pettingill, for Glasgow; schr. Addie P. Avery, for —.

SPOKEN.

July 18, lat. 38 30, lon. 73 30, brig Lizabel, from Philadelphia, for Boston.

July 19, lat. 38 15, lon. 74, bark Hinvulta, from Hamburg, for Philadelphia.

July 19, lat. 39, lon. 74, brig Mary E. Rowland, from Old Harbor, for New-York.

MARINE DISASTER.

PORTLAND, Me., July 21.—The schr. H. H. May, from Augusta for Boston, with iron and lumber, struck a sunken ledge near Lees Island on the 19th inst., and remains without a prospect of getting off.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S., July 19.—Arr. bark Petunia, (Br.,) Williams, Pernambuco.

CARDENAS, July 19.—Sld. barks Sir Holbrook, Mitchell, N. of Hatteras; Sandy Hook, Barstow, do.; schr. Maggie Dalling, Dalling, Pensacola.

HALIFAX, July 20.—Arr. brigs Chieftain, (Br.,) Roden, Cienfuegos, and Teviot, from Boston; schr. A. C. Major, Barbados.

HAVANA, July 20.—Sld. steamers City of Havana, Phillips, Vera Cruz; Gussie Morgan, Brashear; bark T. K. Welden, Colsen, New-York; brig Daisy, Boynton, Appleby, Pensacola.

21st—Arr. steamer Austin, Simpson, Rockport, and Margaret, Baker, New-Orleans. Sld. barks Castropol, (Span.,) Mistre, for New-York; and Pascagoula, Graffam, Falmouth.

HAVRE, July 21.—Arr. ship Sagamore, Wood, Bombay.

LOCKPORT, N. S., July 19.—Sld. schr. Letitia, Thorburn, for Barbados.

MATANZAS, July 20.—Sld. brig Antilles, Skinner, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 21.—Arr. schrs. Jessie and Snowbird, Boston; bark Silver Star, (Br.,) Corning, Havre. Cld. bark Providence, (Br.,) St. Nazaire; brig Jacinta, (Br.,) Johnson, Liverpool.

WINDSOR, N. S., July 19.—Arr. schrs. C. F. Young, Portland; Bonnetta, Portland; Hattie E. King, Jonesport, Me. Sld. brigs Cromarthy, Wilmington; J. F. Chandler, New-York.

YARMOUTH, N. S., July 19.—Arr. schr. J. R. Hatfield, New-York.

YOKOHAMA, July 18.—In port, bark Thos. A. Goddard, Smith, for New-York.

QUEBEC, July 21.—About forty ships are reported in the river close at hand. The wind is W. The brig Henry, which was wrecked on Green Island, has floated off and has been towed into port.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 21.—Sld. for the United States: Parana, Charger, Cameo, Sabra Moses, Royalist, Niagara, Wellamo, Privateer, Candeur, Glendower, Nuovo Chiarino, Canada, Capt. Ludvigsen, Kossack, and Amy A. Lane.

Arr. out on the 12th inst.: William, Nuova Virginia.

Arr. out on the 19th inst.: Calliope, Josephine, W. N. H. Clements, the latter at Havre.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., Olivia, Diana, Captain Boilo, Cambalu, Sir Colin Campbell, Seth W. Smith Cattina R., (the latter at Deal, for Yarmouth,) Immaculata Maria, Hakon Adelstein, Prinds Mauritz, (the last three in the channel,) and Paolino.

QUEENSTOWN, July 21.—The National Line steam-ship The Queen, Capt. Bragg, from New-York July 10, for Liverpool, arr. here at midnight.

MOVILLE, July 21.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Small, from New-York July 10, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, July 21.—The Great Western Line's steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Stamper, sld. yesterday for New-York.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Special attention to the diseases of men. Hours, 8 to 3.